The New-York Times.

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THE MINE TRAP.

Full Details of the Terrible Disaster.

Seventeen Dead and Twenty-Three Living Miners Found.

Three of the Survivors Already Dead From Exhaustion.

The Remainder in an Insensible and Precarious Condition.

Desperate Efforts of the Victims to Shut Off the Gas.

Heroic Action of the Citizens and Mine Employes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 28.—The terrible calamity at West Pittston, nine miles from this city, is only exceeded in loss of life and horrible surroundings by the Avondale disaster, nearly two years ago. Seventeen dead miners were brought to the top of the shaft between the hours of 6 o'clock Saturday evening and 1 o'clock this afternoon. The others, twenty-three in number, were taken out alive. Every one was utterly helpless and insensible, and three have since died. The fire was first discovered in the tower of the breaker, and the most plausible cause of the origin of the flames issuing from that quarter was, that the journals of the sheave over which the wire rope runs, becoming over-heated by the excessive friction, ignited a quantity of oiled hemp in the boxes of the journals. As soon as the alarm was given, and it was known that men were at work in the mine, there was the greatest confusion, men, women and children running to and fro, frantic with excitement. The business men of Pittston proper brought their wagons, filled with empty barrels, into requisition, and immediately commenced hauling load after load of water from the Susquehanna River, the only available source of water at the time. In the meantime, the breaker had been leveled to the ground. The fiery fiend had fully accomplished its work of destruction, however, and all that could be done was to exert every effort to succor the hapless men in the mine. A large number of special Police were detailed to clear the space of the immense crowd of people so as to give ample room for those at work. It was at this juncture that JAMES MCDERMOTT, the engineer at the breaker, emerged from the crowd, terribly burned on the arms, and with his hair singed and boots scorched. MCDERMOTT heroically stood at his post as long as the rope attached to the car held together. Three times in succession the car was hoisted, each time bringing a few men to the surface, but the wire rope, which was already at white heat, snapped while the car was being hoisted for the fourth time. After that no avenue of escape was left to the unfortunate beings who were engulfed in that pit of fire and death. Immediately in the rear of the engine-house the powder magazine was situated, which contained several kegs of powder. As there was imminent danger of the fire communicating to the magazine, five of these kegs were taken to a safe place. At 4½ an engine arrived from Scranton, and water was furnished by locomotives. Physicians made their appearance accompanied with medical stores, ready to work whenever called upon. At 5:20 the Wilkesbarre steam fire-engine Mechanic arrived on the Lackawanna Railroad. At 6 P. M. sufficient water had been poured down the shaft to allow the men to proceed in erecting an impromptu scaffolding. Huge logs were thrown across and securely fastened; on these stout planks were nailed. While this was being done, a large quantity of smoke came up the shaft, and the steamers were once more brought into requisition. At the same time a train arrived from Scranton with an immense crowd of people, which swelled the crowd to thousands. At 6½ o'clock the Nayang steamer got to work, throwing an immense volume of water down the shaft. A dog was placed in a box punctured with holes, and came up alive.

At 7 o'clock DAVID BYRON, B. MULONY and W. W. KENYON descended in a small car, let down by a rope held by a hundred men, and the hunt for the miners was begun. As soon as the first victim was found, and as soon as it was demonstrated that the machinery was in working order, the search for the miners known to be in at the time of the disaster was vigorously and unremittingly prosecuted.

The following are the names and condition of the men as they appeared when brought to the top of the shaft, and the order in which they were found:

ANDREW MORGAN, alive, foaming at the mouth; had been lying in water, and was shivering from cold and moaning in a frightful manner.

HIRAM CURTIS, dead; was found lying in water, his face downward, features dreadfully swollen and distorted, hands clenched, and had expired apparently suffering the most intense agony.

GEORGE CULL, dead, was found behind the barricade, his head lying across the track; features calm and placid, and died without much evidence of suffering.

ROBERT SMALLCOMBE, alive, was found among those who had taken refuge inside the wall built; had his hands entwined in his brother's hair, which he held as if in the grasp of death; he will doubtless recover.

THOMAS SMALLCOMBE, alive, was found near his brother; was frothing at the mouth, and apparently in a very low condition; will probably not recover.

W. R. DAVIES, alive, but very much exhausted. His efforts to inflate his lungs were of the most painful character, attended with gasping. The case is a very critical one.

AARON SMALLCOMBE, dead, is the father of the three boys of this name mentioned, was found with his boy, WILLIAM, in his arms, his face pressed close against his, features rigid and distorted, and shoulders drawn up, eyes open and mouth twisted, indicating that dissolution was attended with great agony.

WM. SMALLCOMBE, alive, was found in his father's arms and did not appear to be suffering as severely as most of his comrades, will probably recover.

GEORGE EDWARDS, alive, but suffering the most intense agony; foaming at the mouth and eyes, rolling as if in the agonies of death.

MICHAEL COX, alive, but, like the preceding case, was suffering; hands clenched firmly by his side, eyes closed, shivering from lying in water, and a most pitiable sight. His chances of recovery are very slight.

ANTHONY FORD, alive, and the most favorable case yet presented. Could not speak, but evidently understood his situation and the condition from which he had been rescued. Eyes open and lively in expression. Will certainly recover.

THOMAS EDWARDS, alive, and will recover.

A. YOUNGSON, alive, and will also recover.

MARTIN COONEY, dead, his features giving every evidence of the frightful struggle with the adversary of life. Hands behind his back, and eyes glaring in a shocking manner. Cut on the breast and bleeding.

PATRICK FARLEY, dead, was an appalling sight; mouth drawn up at one side, left hand clenched over his heart, and right hand lying by his side; seemed as if he died in the act of mocking an antagonist.

CHARLES MCGINNIS, dead, but exhibiting little evidence that he met death as his foe; lips closed and features relaxed and pleasant; was found nearly covered with water.

JOHN PRICE, alive, but very dangerously affected; hands working spasmodically, and eyes set as if in the agonies of death; will not, in all probability, recover.

OWEN MACKEN, alive; is a very strong man, but appeared to be suffering terribly; it is difficult to say whether or not he will recover.

JAMES JONES, alive. His father caught him in his arms and bore him away the moment he was lifted out of the carriage; appeared to be very far gone. I heard it stated by one of the physicians in attendance that he stands a poor chance of recovery.

JOHN BURROUGHS, alive, but very far gone; his pulse at the time being scarcely perceptible; will not recover.

MARTIN CRANE, alive, but shows signs of having suffered the most intense agony while in the mine; clothes torn and face bruised as if struck against a rock; may recover, but it is doubtful.

JOHN GIBBS, alive, and apparently suffering from severe exhaustion.

THOS. SAVAGE, alive, but in a frightful state; breast cut, the blood flowing from the wound profusely; continued to gasp violently for breath, showing the extent to which he had suffered from the gas; eyes closed, and general appearance very deathly.

DAVID EDWARDS, dead, and showing on his left breast a severe wound, as if he had knocked himself against a rock in his agony.

WILLIAM JAMES, alive, he is a powerful man also, and affected accordingly; will not recover.

JOHN LLOYD, alive, and will probably recover.

PATRICK CARTER, dead; scratched a little about the face, apparently with the finger nails; was a powerful man, and manifested signs of a severe struggle with death.

JOHN WILLIAMS, alive, frothing at the mouth, and apparently suffering the most intense pain inwardly; will not survive.

WM. POWELL, alive, but having the appearance of death upon his features; his case is desperate.

THOMAS RUAN, dead, mouth and eyes closed, and hands folded over his breast, as if he had given up life without a struggle.

JOSEPH FALL, alive, but in a very critical condition; was suffering with cold, and foaming at the mouth.

DANIEL CONNOR, dead, features rigid and teeth biting the lower lip; was evidently under the influence of great bodily pain at the time of his death.

PETER DAVIS, dead; his face bleeding and his left arm standing regular at right angles from his side; evidently died in great agony.

THOMAS PROSSER, dead; did not appear to have suffered much, but to have met death as a friend; was found covered with water.

EVAN DAVIS, dead; mouth open and bloody; one hand laid on his breast and the other clinched by his side; must have suffered great agony.

TIMOTHY WALSH, dead, was a young man, and had fine features, which were blank and expressionless; did not appear to suffer much at death.

BENJAMIN JONES, the last man, was taken from the mine at 1:10 this afternoon alive, but expired about two hours afterward.

More volunteers were sent down, who proceeded some distance up the gangway, where they found ANDREW MORGAN alive but unconscious. They came across a barricade which was so well built by the miners that it required five different sets of volunteers to tear it down. Then, and not until then, was the true state of affairs fully realized, that some of the men were dead and the rest in an unconscious state. Preparations were made on all sides to make the men comfortable on their arrival at the top of the shaft; and as they were brought up, each name was called out, followed by the moaning of some near relative in the crowd. Some of the volunteers descended again and again, until they finally tottered away, completely overcome by exertion and the deadly gases. PHILIP JONES, one of the volunteers, was so overcome that he is not expected to live. He lost his father, a brother and another relative at Avondale. As the victims were taken from the shaft the dead were rapidly carried away by friends and taken to their homes. Those who were not dead were carried to the Luzerne House, where they received every attention and care that could be devised by physicians and friends. The scenes which transpired during the bringing up of the men cannot be described. The wives, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters stood in the great mass of people in speechless agony, wringing their hands and waiting in breathless suspense the announcement. As one after another of the men were brought up and their names and fate made known, joy or crushing sorrow followed as the word "alive" or "dead" was spoken. One poor wife, Mrs. CARTON, remained on the ground near the mouth of the shaft all night and till 10 o'clock this morning. As corpse after corpse was brought up, she gazed anxiously for a moment into the shaft to see if it was her husband. For hours she maintained this position, and finally, in one of the last brought up she recognized the long-looked-for face, and who shall fathom the grief of that stricken heart as the announcement was made, "PETER CARTON, dead." No one can picture the speechless agony depicted on the widow's face. It will never be forgotton by me. The agonizing cries of some could be heard for blocks away. Preparation for the funerals will begin to-morrow.

The Poor Wretches Barricade Themselves In—Exploring the Mine—The First and Last Victims Discovered—Eighteen Dead Out of Thirty-Seven.

PITTSTON, Penn., May 28.—At 12¼ they have succeeded in effecting an entrance to the bottom of the shaft and brought to the surface one man named ANDREW MORGAN, residing at Brandy Patch, Pittston. He was in a comatose state, was perfectly insensible, and had very poor pulse. They also found HIRAM CURTIS dead, lying with his face in the water. His body has not been brought up. At 12¾ they sent up word that the men had barricaded themselves in, and sent up the cage for more men and tools. But little hopes are now (1½ A. M.) entertained for the safety of the remaining victims.

SUNDAY MORNING AT THE MINE.

The excitement about the West Pittston shaft is now greater than ever. Up to 8 o'clock this morning twenty-four men have been brought to the top, of which number six were dead. All were insensible when brought out; one or two have so far recovered as to be able to give an account of themselves. The man ANDREW MORGAN, who was the first one discovered last night, is still alive, though his recovery is yet doubtful. He is still unconscious. Fifteen more men are still in the mine, barricaded in one of the chambers, and thus far have not been discovered. The exploring parties are compelled to proceed with the utmost caution, and are frequently brought out asphixiated with foul gases.

RESCUING THE LIVING AND BRINGING UP THE DEAD.

At 10 A. M., thirty men had been brought out, ten of whom were dead, and at this writing (12 M.) not more than one or two remain in the mine.

At the time of the disaster there were thirty-three or thirty-seven, and eighteen have been taken out dead. Every one of the men brought up for the past two hours was found stone dead. I have just returned from the scene of the catastrophe, where the excitement is almost indescribable. Thousands of people are crowded around the mouth of the pit, and in their eagerness to see and hear are with difficulty kept outside of the rope which is stretched around the shaft. Vehicles of all descriptions are approaching the ground from all directions, and from every portion of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, and the streets of Pittston and west of Pittston, are crowded with pedestrians hurrying to and from the scene of the disaster. On the ground inside the rope, at the mouth of the shaft, a busy scene is presented. The citizens of Pittston and West Pittston, together with miners and the mine superintendents, to the number of hundreds, are using almost superhuman efforts to raise all the bodies as quickly as possible.

THE LAST MAN OUT—EIGHTEEN DEAD.

Noon.—Thirty-seven men have been taken out of the mine; eighteen of them are dead. One more man remains in the mine undiscovered.

Half-past 2 o'clock P. M.—The last man, BENJ. JONES, who was supposed to be crushed under the carriage, was brought up alive. He was found in a distant portion of the mine.

A Statement by One of the Survivors—How the Victims Sought to Save Themselves.

PITTSTON, Penn., May 28.—MARTIN COX, one of the miners who was taken out of the mine alive, makes the following statement:

"We went in at 7 A. M. My brother, ROBERT, cut through from one air-way to another and turned in gas, and six miners came out with him before their shaft was up—the air was so bad they could not work at all. This was about fifteen minutes before the fire, and seven miners came up to the top five minutes before the fire was discovered. The first intimation we had of the fire was a sound through the mine as if there was an explosion of gas. An English miner said, There is a fire. We were then working about fifty yards from the bottom of the shaft, on the west side. I then ran to the bottom of the shaft and saw the fire coming down; ran back to my comrades and told them we are all lost; the shaft is on fire. We were seven in all. We then ran to the foot of the shaft, and burning timbers were coming down; threw on water to put out the fire, and the smoke became so intense that we were nearly suffocated. Dense volumes came down the shaft and filled the place. We then ran over to the west side, in the direction of the river bridge, down the slope, and got in at the door with eleven others, making eighteen altogether. In that place the smoke came in upon us so badly that we gathered up a geb of fine stuff from the track and plastered up the cracks of the door, and also stuffed coals in the holes, which stopped the smoke for some time. We now had time for thought and reflection. No one expected to see daylight again, and said it was a second Avondale. We all sang hymns and prayed, calling upon God in his mercy to save us, as we all felt doomed and beyond human aid. We ran back and forth through the gangway for fresh air. At 3¼ P. M. PATRICK FARLEY fell and groaned twice, and was found dead when the men came in the place after the fire. I then went over to the west side for my coat to help to stop out the smoke, as we would all be suffocated very soon. The men then passed me carrying back their comrades who were dying in their arms. More men were outside the doors crying out in distress and anguish, calling upon God for safety and succor. None expected to come out alive. The mules were kicking and neighing. A boy told his father with a horrible oath to stop praying and crying, we will come out safe, and if we must die let us die like men. The father and son both came out alive. At 7½ P. M. I became insensible, and remained so until I was brought out by my brother ROBERT, about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning."

MARTIN COX is an intelligent Irishman, aged about twenty-two years.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, May 28, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga....	30.15	76	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Baltimore	30.17	73	....	Calm.	Fair.
Boston	30.10	64	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.98	65	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.12	76	S. E.	Gentle.	Thre't'g.
Cheyenne	28.93	64	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Chicago	29.96	71	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.04	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.07	72	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Corinne	28.52	63	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich.	29.98	70	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.97	71	E.	Light.	Fair.
Knoxville	30.02	74	....	Calm.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.04	73	S. E.	Light.	Clearing.
Memphis	29.97	71	....	Calm.	Clearing.
Milwaukee	29.97	64	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala.	29.97	75	S.	Light.	Fair.
Nashville	30.07	73	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London	30.15	57	....	Calm.	Cloudy
New-Orleans	29.97	75	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
New-York	30.16	63	E.	Light.	Foggy.
Norfolk	30.13	73	E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.74	64	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.96	66	S.	Light.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.14	72	S. E.	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.08	72	W.	.....	Fair.
Portland, Me.	30.07	48	....	Calm.	Clearing.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.01	68	S. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
San Francisco	29.87	52	W.	Fresh	Cloudy.
Savannah, Ga.	30.10	74	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.93	72	E.	Light.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.02	74	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Washington	30.13	73	....	Calm.	Fair.
Wilmington	30.16	76	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Burlington	30.22	62	....	Calm.	Hazy.
Cape May	30.16	61	E.	Light.	Thre't'g.
Grand Haven	29.97	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Davenport	29.94	73	....	Clear.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.70	71	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 28—7½ P. M.—The barometer has generally diminished slightly since Saturday afternoon. It has especially fallen in California and on Lake Superior. The temperature has fallen very heavily in Maine, and has risen somewhat over all the lakes. The winds have remained light, and local rains prevailing from the south-east. The cloudy and threatening weather remains with but slight changes from Mississippi to the Middle States, with occasional light local rains. Partially cloudy and clear weather is reported from the lakes, light rains in Vermont and Maine, and on the coasts of California and Louisiana.

PROBABILITIES.

No material change in the weather is indicated, nor is a severe extended storm probable for Monday.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	64	66	69	71	69
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.94		29.94		29.87

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 63.

Freshet at Hot Springs, Ark.—Two Hotels Washed Away.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 28.—A freshet at Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday, washed away the Hall House, California House and other buildings, and otherwise doing great damage.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Apaches, at Camp Apache, Arizona Reservation, recently rebelled, captured a herd of Government cattle, and robbed the mail. Troops sent after them were driven back with loss of one man. The Indians used guns and ammunition furnished them at the reservation.

The California Democratic primaries for the Gubernatorial Nominating Convention were held on Saturday. HAIGHT's friends carried Sacramento, Colusa, Placer and Tehama Counties; FINDLEY, Nevada, and MCCOPPIN, San Francisco County.

WM. THOMPSON, aged sixty, a well-known job printer, of Boston, and former publisher of the *Democrat* and *Evening Times*, committed suicide yesterday. He was greatly depressed in spirits, owing to the almost entire loss of speech occasioned by a paralytic shock.

A fire broke out last night in the large brick building on Lewis-street, East Boston, used as a bakery by HARVEY T. LITCHFIELD. Loss, $20,000. The machinery belonged to C. W. FOWLE. Loss, $10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

LEWIS W. JILLSON, of Dodgeville, R. I., was killed by a Shore Line train, near Pawtucket, on Saturday night. It is thought that he placed himself on the track with intent to commit suicide.

The schooner *New-Zealand*, Capt. French, from Rockland with lime for New York, put into Dutch Island for repairs, having, on the 24th inst., carried away her foremast and maintopmast.

On Saturday night Police Officers MITCHELL and PATTON, of Chicago, while dispersing a disorderly crowd, were shot—MITCHELL in the stomach, dangerously, if not fatally. PATTON's wounds are slight.

Mr. CHARLES EASTMAN, of Lowell, Mass., committed suicide, on Saturday night, by taking morphine. Cause, domestic difficulties. He had previously made two suicidal attempts.

The rush to the Yosemite and the Big Trees is double that of any former year. A newly-discovered grove, larger than those in Calaveras County, attracts many visitors.

The Forest City Base-ball Club, of Rockford, Ill., defeated the Old Elms, of and at Pittsfield, Mass., on Saturday. Score, 30 to 9.

Col. DAVID K. MURRAY, one of the oldest and most honored citizens of Southern Kentucky, died at Cloverport, Ky., yesterday.

Rev. JONAS WENDELL, sixty years of age, has been arrested and brought to Edinborough, Penn., on a charge of fornication.

Decoration Day was observed by public exercises in Bristol, Warren and Barrington, R. I., on Saturday.

Heavy rains have fallen in Northern California and along the foot of the Sierra Nevada.

WASHINGTON.

End of the International Christian Convention—Excursions of the Delegates—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The farewell meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention took place, to-night, at the Congregational Church. Over two thousand persons were present. The exercises were of a very interesting character, and produced a profound impression. To-morrow the delegates take an excursion to Mount Vernon, tendered them by Hon. HENRY D. COOKE, Governor of the district. A large party will also go to Norfolk on an excursion. The results of the Convention upon the City of Washington will, undoubtedly, prove of great benefit in their spiritual effect. Such preparation was made in advance for this result that the impression produced will not soon be lost. The religious interest has been well awakened, and the blessing of the Convention upon the people here will be testified in the future. The ice has also been broken at the South. New associations at New-Orleans, Shelbyville and Greenville, Tenn., and at Norfolk, were represented. While Savannah sent a delegate to obtain assistance in starting one, a new Association at Selma, Ala., telegraphed that their delegates were only prevented from coming by a general work of grace in the city. The delegates go home well pleased with their reception in the national capital. The Washington Association received and entertained them cordially, and the citizens provided homes for over 600 free of expense. The next Convention will be held at Lowell, Mass.

NATIVITIES OF THE INHABITANTS OF UTAH.

The following table of the nativities of the inhabitants of Utah Territory, as made up at the Census Office, furnishes many interesting facts. It will be observed that of the 55,792 native-born white population, 41,211 were born in Utah, a very large proportion for so young a Territory. Five States only have contributed more than 1,000 each, and the emigration from nearly all the States has been very light. The foreign born are more than twice as many as the native born, except those born in the Territory itself. More than half the foreign born are from England, and more than five-sixths from England, Denmark, Scotland and Sweden.

United States.

States.	White.	Col'd	States.	White.	Col'd
Alabama	138	7	North Carolina	210	5
Arkansas	19	2	Ohio	1125	8
California	306	1	Oregon	4	..
Indians, 1.			Pennsylvania	1313	2
Connecticut	232	2	Rhode Island	28	..
Delaware	69	..	South Carolina	76	..
Florida	11	..	Tennessee	404	1
Georgia	88	4	Texas	103	3
Illinois	2105	..	Vermont	322	3
Indiana	398	1	Virginia	284	8
Iowa	1490	2	Wisconsin	117	..
Kansas	33	..	Dist. of Colum'a	8	1
Kentucky	311	6	Territories.		
Louisiana	27	..	Arizona	5	..
Maine	239	..	Colorado	41	..
Maryland	54	1	Idaho	6	..
Massachusetts	492	..	Indians, 1.		
Michigan	228	..	Indian	20	..
Minnesota	28	2	Montana	35	2
Mississippi	118	7	New-Mexico	9	..
Missouri	901	7	Utah	41211	39
Nebraska	271	..	Indians, 176.		
Indians, 1.			Washington	2	..
Nevada	27	..	Wyoming	26	1
New-Hampshire	165	..	At sea under U.		
New-Jersey	322	..	S. flag	6	..
New-York	2242	5	Not stated	123	..
Total United States				55792	113
Total Indians					179

Foreign Countries.

Countries.		Countries.	
Africa, N. S.	128	Saxony	24
Asia, N. S.	16	Wurtemburg	42
Australia	74	Germany, N. S.	64
Austria	4	Total Germany	358
Belgium	2	Great Britain, N. S.	23
Bohemia	3	Greece	1
British America.		Holland	122
Canada	566	Hungary	1
New-Brunswick	66	Ireland	502
Newfoundland	1	Italy	74
Nova Scotia	45	Mexico	8
British America, N. S.	9	Norway	613
Total Brit. Am.	687	Poland	11
China	446	Portugal	2
Denmark	4957	Russia	13
England	16073	Sandwich Islands	10
Europe, N. S.	8	Scotland	2391
France	63	South America, N. S.	3
German.		Spain	2
Baden	21	Sweden	1790
Bavaria	28	Switzerland	509
Hamburg	5	Wales	1783
Hanover	2	West Indies, N. S.	3
Hessen	17	At sea	21
Mecklenburg	3	Not stated	1
Prussia	152		
Total foreign			30702

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREATY.

The original of the Treaty of Washington has been placed in the archives of the Department of State. The ratifications are to be exchanged at London.

THE GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer, at New-York, to sell $2,000,000 of gold on the first and third Thursdays, and $1,000,000 on the second, fourth and fifth Thursdays of June, or $7,000,000 in all, and to purchase $1,000,000 bonds on each Wednesday of June, or $4,000,000 in all.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is an abstract of the principal items of the reports to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business April 29:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$778,524,460
United States bonds	391,523,250
Due from banks and bankers	134,615,614
Exchanges for Clearing-house	130,855,698
Specie	22,477,907
Legal-tender notes	103,403,926
Clearing-house certificates	21,581,571
Three per cents	15,073,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$446,375,493
Profits	142,275,262
Bank notes outstanding	307,627,255
Deposits	620,170,525
Due to banks	164,104,621

The aggregates foot up $1,692,181,548.
Number of banks, 1,704.

This statement is exclusive of the First National Bank of Fort Smith, Ark., and the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, from which reports have not been received.

PERSONAL.

The President expects to leave Washington with his family on Tuesday for Long Branch. He will attend the examination at the Military Academy in June. Secretary FISH will leave Washington for New-York toward the close of this week. The Secretary will not be one of the Tribunal of Arbitrators on the *Alabama* Claims, to which report has recently placed him, if for no other reason, the indelicacy of accepting an office which he assisted in creating.

OUTRAGE UPON INDIANS.

Cowardly Attack by Whites on a Peaceful Band of Osages—One Killed and Three Wounded—Consternation on the Border.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A letter has been received at the Indian Bureau dated New-Osage Agency, May 16, and signed by ISAAC T. GIBSON, Indian Agent, which states that on the 13th inst., HOPE WALLA, Chief of the Little Osages and ten of his men, started in the morning from their village, about eight miles from the line of Kansas, to trade robes and furs at a border town. They were met by seventeen border white men armed with guns and revolvers, who demanded the return of a horse which they alleged had been stolen by some of the Osages. The Chief assured them that his braves at the camp would find the horse for them, if it were in their herds. The white men, after consultation, presented their arms and ordered the Indians to dismount, which some of them did, and others attempted to escape. The whites commenced firing, and pursued them, the Indians making no resistance whatever, as they were unarmed. The Chief was wounded slightly in the shoulder, and two of his head men, inoffensive and peaceable men, were badly wounded, perhaps fatally, and another was pursued to the river and killed, while another saved his life by diving into a lake. Other details could be given proving it to have been one of the most cowardly and murderous assaults that has lately been perpetrated on the border. Some of the party escaped to the village. Amid much excitement, about seventy-five warriors started in pursuit of the whites, who were overtaken before reaching the State line, but, refusing to stop and deliver up the ponies and robes they had taken, were fired upon by the Osages. One white man was killed, two were taken prisoners, and five horses captured. The remainder of the marauders made their escape, spreading the news of a general slaughter of all the women and children on the border. The people rushed to arms, but, by the advice of two or three cool men, an investigation was made, which convinced them the attack by the Osages was justifiable under the circumstances, and that they had peaceably returned to their villages through the settlement of the trespassers, in view of whom the fight had occurred. They also released the two prisoners. The Chief, wisely foreseeing another attack, abandoned his town in the afternoon and fell back toward the Agency twenty miles distant, to be nearer the other bands for support. About sundown the agent met the band of 500 on the plain, fleeing from their homes and the excited borders. A delegation from the settlers on the border brought down to the Agency the pony taken by the thieves and murderers, and wished to do all they could to restore friendly relations with the Indians at a council which was held. The Osages voluntarily gave up the horses taken by them in the fight, and appeared disposed to live at peace if let alone. The agent urgently requests a small armed police force to remove trespassers and protect the Osages from the incursions of Christian savages; otherwise it will be impossible to control them or civilize them.

THE GEORGIA CROPS.

Great Damage to the Cotton—Too Much Rain Threatening a Failure in the Crop—Corn to be Abundant Hereafter—Cattle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMERICUS, SUMTER COUNTY, Ga., Monday, May 22, 1871.

The damage to the cotton crop by the continued rains and extraordinarily cold weather, has not been exaggerated in the published crop reports. I am well satisfied from what I have seen, and from what I have learned from reliable sources, that one-fourth of the crop has been destroyed. It is impossible to imagine more unpropitious weather for cotton than that which lasted from about a week after the cotton came up until a week ago. First, there were drenching rains which washed the lands and uprooted quantities of the young and tender plants, wherever there was sufficient fall for the water to run, and which on level lands submerged and killed them. For four weeks there were not two days on which more or less rain did not fall, and the consequence was that the soil became so thoroughly saturated that when a dry day came it was impossible to plow or use the hoe, and the grass and weeds successfully disputed the mastery of the fields. Very much cotton which escaped drowning perished from cold. As late as the first week of the present month the cold almost amounted to frost, and in some low and partially shaded places there was actual frost. Many have sought to repair the injury by plowing up the first planting and planting over again, and if the weather be very propitious during the rest of the year, and should the Fall frosts delay their coming, these replanted fields may produce good crops.

Now that we have had seven days of continuous dry weather, and a greater degree of warmth, that which is left of the young cotton shows evident signs of improvement in strength and appearance. But the grass—that unrelenting enemy of the cotton-planter—is still master of the situation. Plows and hoes are working vigorously to reconquer the ground and defeat the foe, but the fight is stubborn, and even where the grass has been compelled to yield the cotton has sustained severe loss. In uprooting the grass the cotton has been severely shaken, and has, as the negroes say, received "a back-set," from which it will take time and careful nursing to recover.

This state of things is not confined to any particular section of the State. It exists everywhere—so much so that I am very confident I do not overestimate the damage when I state that, of the area planted in the first part of April, one-fourth of the cotton has been destroyed, even allowing that that which has been replanted turns out well. The cotton planted on the red lands has not suffered as severely as that planted on the gray lands, but the latter recovers rapidly under the genial influences of a warm sun.

If it were not for the immense crop of 1870-1, of which a surplus of not far from a million bales will be on hand when the cotton year of 1871-2 opens, it would be very safe to predict a return to the high prices of 1868 and 1869. But I see very little prospect that the market will open above 13 cents to 15 cents per pound, because even should the growing crop not yield more than 2,000,000 of bales, the surplus will increase it to 3,000,000, which will be a very large crop, and render a return to very high prices next to impossible, certainly highly improbable. The corn crop promises an immense yield. It occupies fully one-fourth more land than it did last year, and it looks one-fourth better. Unless some unforeseen calamity should happen, there will be no corn buying in Georgia after this Fall. The West will have to look for some other market for a portion of its surplus, and the railroads, which for the past five years have been so actively and profitably engaged transporting mountains of sacks of Western corn to feed improvident cotton growers, will have to hunt up some other freight. The "all cotton and no corn" mania has subsided universally. The people have returned to their senses completely, and I see no reason to believe that a single farmer in Georgia will have to purchase a bushel of corn during the next year.

The wheat crop has been much injured. A month ago to all appearance the yield would be abundant. But the rust has played havoc with it. Some fields will barely return the seed that was sown. The oats still promise well. As yet the rust has not invaded them, and should it hold off, the crop will be very large.

The bread prospect is very cheering; nor is the meat prospect as gloomy as in late years. The idea that it is "impossible to raise hogs," is fast giving way to the more agreeable conviction that hogs can be raised if the necessary care be taken to watch them. If they are allowed to run wild in the woods all the year, without any attempt to collect or count them until the time comes to put them up to fatten, the negroes, as a matter of economy, will kill and eat them rather than squander their money in buying provisions. But if the same pains are taken as are taken to keep any other kind of stock, to "raise meat enough to do us" is entirely practicable, and when this comes about, the smoke-houses and corn-cribs of the Georgia farmers will be transported to their own doors from Cincinnati and St. Louis. A consummation devoutly to be wished!

It would be difficult to convey an adequate idea of the financial distress of the agricultural community in this State, or of the commercial stagnation which exists everywhere. Money seems to have passed out of sight. It has become a thing of the past. Insurance agents, who have a marvelous nose for greenbacks, and who, when they come to a point, rarely miss the game, complain loudly of the number of policy-holders who allow their policies to lapse because they have not the money to renew them. When men who have insured their lives for the benefit of their families, and have paid the premiums for years, forfeit the policies, the distress must be real.

Preparations are being made already for the annual fair of the State Agricultural Society, which is to take place at Macon, on 23d of October and five following days. The premium list will be very comprehensive and liberal, but from what I learn, Cotton has received the cold shoulder. No premiums for the encouragement of cotton are offered. The money is all offered to clover, grasses, root-crops, fruit, vegetables, dairy produce, &c., and poor cotton is a dethroned monarch, in as unhappy a situation as the illustrious tenant of Chiselhurst. The Corporation of Macon offers to spend $20,000 to promote the success of the Fair. The grounds and buildings are very spacious, commodious and attractive, and even at this early day there is abundant reason to anticipate a very large and interesting exhibition, in which nearly every State of the Union will participate.

QUONDAM.

OBITUARY.

Archbishop Darboy.

GEORGES DARBOY was one of the most distinguished of modern French prelates and theological writers. He was born at Fayal-Billot, Haut-Marne, on the 16th of January, 1813. He graduated with brilliant honors at the Seminary of Langres, and was ordained a priest in 1836, and nominated Vicar of St. Dizier, near Vassy; three years afterward was appointed to the chair of Philosophy at Langres, and soon after to the chair of Dogmatic Theology in the same institution. In 1844 he came to Paris, where Mgr. AFFRE appointed him Almoner of the College of Henry IV. He was made editor of the *Moniteur Catholique*, General Almoner, and Vicar-General, (honorary,) and with the title of Inspector of the Religious Schools of the Diocese. In November, 1847, he accompanied Archbishop AFFRE to Rome, where the Pope conferred on him the title of Prothonotary Apostolic. In the next year M. DARBOY was appointed Vicar-General of Paris, and in 1859 Bishop of Nancy. In January, 1863, he was nominated for the Archiepiscopal See of Paris as the successor of Mgr. SIBOUR, and was installed in April following. In January, 1864, he was Almoner to the Emperor, and was called to the Senate by a decree of October, the same year. He was made a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction in 1866. In 1868, he reached the post of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. After his elevation to the Archbishopric of Paris, M. DARBOY appeared as a moderate and conservative, in which rôle he did not always meet with success. His pastoral letters appeared to the Ultra montanists to breathe too much a spirit of philosophy and toleration. In the Senate his position was never that of a blind partisan of the temporal power of the Pope.

In a sermon in November, 1867, on the Roman question, he completely alienated himself from the affection and favor of the Holy See. A letter of the Pope, cited in 1869 by OLLIVIER, shows how great was the commotion excited at Rome by this sermon and by certain liberal acts of the Bishop. About this time M. DARBOY, having gone to Italy to assist at the eighteenth centenary of St. Peter, was charged by the Emperor to make every effort to induce the Pope to come to Paris to attend, with the other sovereigns there gathered, the Universal Exposition. But he failed in this mission, the Holy Father manifesting an unaccountable aversion to entering the French capital. The persistent refusal of the Pope to bestow upon the Archbishop of Paris the Cardinal's hat has also been understood as evidence of a want of good feeling. The course pursued by him in relation to Père HYACINTHE was an additional proof of his liberalism, and also of his devotion to the Church, but did not tend to promote harmony between him and the Pope. Since then the Archbishop had not appeared prominently in public affairs until the outbreak of the Communal revolt. On the 7th of April he was arrested by the Communal authorities, in company with his sister and the curés of several Paris churches, and their residences sacked. The Archbishop was conducted to Mazas prison, where he was immured in a cell about six feet by ten, lighted by one small window. He was allowed to receive his food from his friends outside the prison, the only privilege accorded him. He was not permitted to receive any intelligence of passing events. Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, who was permitted to visit him on April 23, was the first person from outside the prison that he was suffered to see. Mr. WASHBURNE on that day interceded in his behalf, but could extract no concessions from the Communal leaders, who declared that the Archbishop was held simply as a hostage, save the permission to visit him freely at any time. Previous to the visit of Mr. WASHBURNE the Archbishop made an appeal to President THIERS to stop the cruelties with the perpetration of which the Commune accused the Versailles Government. His appeal was couched in touching terms. "This request," he wrote, "comes from the heart of a man who of late has seen much misery. It comes from a French heart which bleeds at the misfortunes of our own country. It comes from a religious heart, ready to sacrifice everything, even life, to save those whom God has made his flock and fellow-citizen." In response to this appeal, M. THIERS wrote a letter to the Archbishop, characterizing the allegations of cruelty on the part of the legitimate Government as absolutely false. Subsequent to Mr. WASHBURNE's intercession in behalf of the Archbishop, the German authorities made an effort to save him from the fate which hung over him as long as he was in the power of the Communists, threatening to interfere in the struggle between the Government and the Commune in case of any mishap to the Archbishop. M. DARBOY, with the other captives, was removed to La Rocquette where the closing tragedy was enacted.

M. DARBOY was a voluminous and forcible writer. Among his works are a translation, with introduction and notes, of *The Works of St. Denis, the Areopagite*, in 1845; in 1848 and [illegible], *The Women of the Bible*, which passed through five editions; in 1850, the *Holy Women*, which passed through several editions; and in 1852, a translation of *The Imitation of Christ*, which passed through twelve editions. He also engaged in several controversies with the Abbé CAMBALOT on the ecclesiastical hierarchy. He also edited a *Life of St. Thomas A'Becket*, and engaged in many congenial tasks in literature.

The Abbe Gaspard Duguerry.

GASPARD DUGUERRY was born at Lyons, in 1797, of a family who originally came from Switzerland. His father was a wood merchant. In 1812 he entered the College of Villafranca, and in 1814 began his ecclesiastical studies. In 1820 he was ordained priest, under a dispensation, and devoted four years to the study of philosophy and theological oratory, when he began to preach, officiating in Lyons and Paris. In 1827 he was appointed, by CHARLES X., Almoner to the Sixth Regiment of the Royal Guard, accompanying it to Rouen, Orleans and Paris. In Orleans, in 1830, he pronounced an eulogy on Joan of Arc, and twenty-eight years afterwards was invited to repeat it. In 1840, he visited Rome, and on his return was made Canon of Notre Dame, and subsequently was appointed Curé of the Church St. Eustache and of the Madeleine. In 1861, he was nominated Bishop of Marseilles, but requested the Emperor to permit him to decline the nomination. In 1868 he had charge of the religious education of the Prince Imperial. He received the order of the Legion of Honor in 1846, and was made a commander in 1868 at the first communion of the Prince. Among his contributions to ecclesiastical literature are: "Eulogy on Joan of Arc," in 1828; "La Trappe Better Understood," in 1844; "History of the Old and New Testaments," in 1846; "Lives of the Saints," 1846; "Notice of the Count de Clocheville;" a second "Eulogy on Joan of Arc," in 1856; "Retreat," preached at the conference of St. Vincent de Paul; "The Dominical Oratory," sermons delivered at the Chapel of the Tuileries, 1866.

Drain the Pest-Holes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present drouth indicates a dry, hot Summer. South of the tropics the Summer, being our Winter, has been unusually pestilential. Buenos Ayres, thanks to the salubrity of its climate, was, for two hundred years or more, almost wholly exempt from epidemic yellow fever. But the grim monster has at last held his carnival of horrors in all its streets. Pestilential effluvia from stagnant pools and poisonous exhalations from heaps of filth have triumphed over the salubrity of the climate. Death's horrible harvest in that doomed city adds another chapter to the history of destructive plagues in great cities. Late accounts indicate the probable removal of the population, wealth, trade and commerce to the rival City of Montevideo. New-York and Brooklyn have sunken lots, with stagnant pools, capable of breeding pestilential vapors enough to kill many millions of people. Some of these pools, being on high ground, could be drained at little expense by means of siphons easily constructed of the large iron pipes lying around the public yards in both cities. Drained before the 10th of June, and kept drained all Summer, then filled up when frost comes, these pest-holes would cease to breed disease and death. The experience of last year, when putrid fevers raged so menacingly around these plague spots, in both cities, is enough to suggest prompt action at this time. New Court-houses, grand plazas, splendid boulevards and parks, now absorbing such vast sums of our money, or debt, would not be worth much if we should have a calamity fall upon us like that which has prostrated the great City of Buenos Ayres.

OBSERVER.

TERRIBLE PARIS.

The Insurrection Sternly and Effectually Quelled.

Desperate Resistance of the Communists at Pere-la-Chaise.

The Worst Fears Regarding the Hostages Realized.

Archbishop Darboy and Sixty-Three Priests Shot.

Dispersion and Capture of the Last Band of Insurgents.

The City Full of Ruins and Wrapped in Smoke.

DEATH OF THE COMMUNE.

The Final Struggle at Pere-la-Chaise—Murder of the Archbishop and Sixty-three Hostages—The Insurrection Suppressed.

LONDON, May 28—10 A. M.—Dispatches received during the night from Paris and Versailles all represent that the Commune is dying hard. The insurgents fought with desperation in the Cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. The departure of the Prussian Guards from France has been deferred.

PARIS, Sunday Morning, May 28, via LONDON, 1½ P. M.—Gen. L'ADMIRAULT yesterday captured Les Buttes Chaumont and Menilmontant, and Gen. VINOY, at a late hour, carried the Cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. The insurgents are now cooped up in a small space. Many have been taken prisoners. It is feared that the Archbishop and other hostages, who were transferred from the Mazas to La Roquette Prison have been assassinated. The body of DELESCLUZE has been found in the street and identified.

VERSAILLES, Sunday, Noon via LONDON, 3 P. M.—The insurgents yesterday shot the Archbishop of Paris, the Abbé DUGUERRY, and sixty-two other hostages remaining in their possession. The troops had previously captured La Roquette and saved one hundred and sixty-nine hostages detained there. President THIERS in a circular gives details of the capture of the Heights of Belleville, and states that the insurrection is now compressed within the space of a few hundred yards, between the French and the Prussian armies. The remaining insurgents must now die or surrender.

VERSAILLES, Sunday Evening, May 28.—The insurrection is completely suppressed. Not one band of insurgents is left. A great number are prisoners.

Quiet Restored—Cruelty of the Versaillists—Shooting of the Hostages by the Insurgents Confirmed.

OUTSIDE PARIS, Sunday Evening.—All is quiet within the city. Not a shot has been fired since 10 o'clock this morning. The firemen have the flames under control, but there is still much smoke. The Prussians at Romainville made 1,000 prisoners, including several armed women, on Saturday evening. All the insurgents who came within their lines were disarmed and placed under guard. There are rumors of awful cruelties perpetrated by the Versaillists, who are reported to have shot men, women and children found with arms in their hands. Provision trains are entering the city. There is great rejoicing within and without the city on the termination of the struggle.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The following telegram was received by Secretary FISH, at 5 o'clock this afternoon:

The Archbishop and sixty-nine priests were shot Tuesday night. The insurrection has been suppressed. The insurgent losses were enormous, and those of the Government comparatively small. (Signed,) WASHBURNE.

The Rumored Cabinet Changes in England Unfounded.

LONDON, May 28.—The *Observer* says no confidence should be put in rumors of Cabinet changes. They have no foundation.

CHINA.

The French Missionaries—The Tien-Tsin Massacre—An American Nun said to be Among the Victims.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Government has recently received voluminous dispatches from Minister LOWE concerning affairs in China, but especially with reference to the course of the Imperial Authorities toward Christian Missionaries. It appears the difficulties are principally confined to the French Roman Catholics, whose claims to certain privileges and rights the Chinese persistently refuse to recognize, one of which is that a native convert to their religion shall, if accused of a crime, be tried by the Consular Court as a French citizen, and not by the local law as a Chinese. Beside, the French Minister in that country does not seem to be on good terms with the Government which, with a full knowledge of the distracted condition of France does not fear his menaces. The Chinese Government sent a special Commissioner to France last year, but nothing was done in the way of adjusting difficulties owing to the breaking out of the war with Prussia. The Chinese Government has framed a new code with reference to religious teachers, excluding females from the vocation, which differs essentially from some of the more recent newspaper publications on that subject. That Government has paid about $500,000 for loss of life and damages resulting from the Tien-tsin disturbances last June. A Sister of Charity killed at that time was believed to be of Irish birth, but recently a claim has been received here from an alleged relative, saying that she was an American, and that he is entitled to the indemnity in that case to the amount of $10,000. He, however, furnishes no proofs.

The Boston Anniversaries.

BOSTON, Mass., May 28.—The indications are that the yearly anniversaries, to be held in this city the present week, will be unusually interesting and well attended. In addition to the meetings of the many religious denominations, the New-England Woman's Suffrage Association will held a Convention with its most prominent advocates on the rostrum. Also, the Boston Eight-hour League and other associations. Rev. H. CLAPP, of New-York, addressed the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society to-night in Union Church.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

American, British, German and French Life Insurance Statistics.

Report of Hon. William Barnes.

Mr. James H. Britton, President, and the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America:

GENTLEMEN: An untoward accident early in January last, resulting in the dislocation of my arm at the shoulder, has prevented my making an earlier report on the condition and affairs of the Life Association as of the date of the 31st day of December, 1870. Meanwhile the able reports of the President, Actuary, Medical Officer, General Attorney, Treasurer and Examining Committee have been spread before the public and the policy holders. In addition, several official annual statements have since been made in various forms to many different States of the Union. The delay in this report, however, has enabled me to avail myself of the figures contained in the annual statements of other companies for the year 1870. It must be a matter of profound congratulation to the numerous trustees and members of the Association that, during a year which, with other companies, has almost uniformly exhibited a decline in business, the Life Association exhibits an actual increase on its own figures for the previous year, (1869,) also a very marked preponderance in the relative amount of net increase of new business over all other companies in the United States. This, notwithstanding a change in the table of premiums during the year from one-third loan to an all-cash higher rate, running concurrently with a low cash rate and a single lien or loan made on the initiation of a policy. This general public confidence and patronage imposes corresponding obligations upon the officers and Directors of the Company, and I know that it is your wish to meet all practicable and reasonable requirements on the part of the policy-holders and the public to the full extent consistent with solvency, and the establishment and maintenance of the corporation upon a solid and permanent foundation of future usefulness and prosperity.

The actual status of the Life Association of America on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870, as per the sworn statements of the officers, which I have verified as far as practicable, was as follows:

ASSETS.

1. Loans on bond and note and mortgage, including interest due and accrued thereon	$890,238 93
2. Premium loans and liens	833,462 98
3. Premiums in course of collection, &c	427,881 60
4. Deferred premiums by actual calculation	127,194 66
5. Cash in bank at home and department offices	165,399 83
6. Stock and other loans on collaterals and interest	107,512 14
7. State, City and other stocks owned and interest	76,876 54
8. Due for reassurances, office furniture, &c	14,500 66
Total assets (including interest accrued)	$2,643,067 38

LIABILITIES.

1. Re-insurance fund (Am. Ex. 4½)	$2,196,672 21
2. Losses unpaid, unadjusted and contested	120,873 76
3. Cost of collecting outstandings, &c	48,132 91
Total liabilities	$2,367,070 44
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1870	275,996 24
Total	$2,643,067 66

The items on each side are placed in a condensed shape, so as to exhibit more perfectly a comprehensive and birds-eye view of the financial status of the Company; the various items in detail will be found more fully specified in the annual statements, schedules and policy registers made to the Insurance Departments of the several States, especially to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri. As to the liabilities, the main item, of course, is, and always must be, the reinsurance fund, which has been calculated with great care and accuracy, under the personal supervision of the talented Actuary, Mr. WILLIAM HANLEY. On a valuation made *seriatim*, this year, by the New-York State Department, the variance was found to be less than $1,200 in the whole sum, amounting to over $2,000,000; and this discrepancy could undoubtedly be reconciled by a critical comparison of the nearly 8,000 different calculations.

The main item of assets very properly consists of loans on real estate. Where such loans are carefully made, with a sufficient margin to allow for possible depreciation or changes in the value of lands or city property, no better or judicious security, everything considered, can be devised for the investments of a life insurance company.

The regulations for real estate loans are similar to or modeled mainly from the rules and regulations of the New-York State Banking and Insurance Departments for the reception of mortgage securities, and also from those of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and other trust and savings institutions. These rules are being perfected yearly by the aid of eminent and reliable real estate lawyers and conveyancers belonging to the various department Boards of the association in the different States.

In the Louisiana department, the Civil Law and Code Napoleon, as modified by the statutes of the State, prevail, and the local counsel of the Company, Gen. R. L. GIBSON, is well versed in the system, which varies widely from the laws of real property prevailing in England and in the States of the Union, which follow the general principles and maxims of the common law.

The safety and judiciousness of this class of investments were early appreciated in this State, (New-York,) by accepting them in connection with State and United States stocks as the best and most perfect pledge for banking capital, and the security and redemption of the circulating notes (bank bills) issued by the corporate banks and individual bankers in this State.

Through the agency of the mortgage loan on real estate, the Life Association of America is also best enabled to improve, build up and advance the business interests and general prosperity of the various cities and States to which it is indebted for the premiums paid over to the Company. It is doubtless to a considerable extent due to this feature in the charter of the Company that the Association has been so generally supported and so popular in the different States where Departments have been established. Ultimately all life insurance organizations which desire to assume a really national character must, as a general rule, invest in the various States of the Union to the extent at least of the reinsurance fund held in reserve for the policy holders of the respective States. This principle is founded on such evident justice and equity as between the different States that its adoption will gradually be compelled either by legislative enactment, or what is better, voluntarily conceded by the companies.

There is no good and sufficient reason why the citizens of Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, New-Orleans, Mobile, San Francisco and other cities, should bind themselves for life to pay heavy premiums or life annuities to be invested only in Hartford or in New-York City. Neither is this an insignificant or unimportant matter to the welfare and prosperity of the various States when a single company has already accumulated nearly fifty millions of dollars of realized assets. It is assuming sufficient importance to attract the attention of the political economist and statesman; and the more critical and severe the analysis and investigation, the clearer will the solution appear, that the reserve of each State should be invested in the stocks, bonds, real estate, or other securities of such State. Then an increased patronage is not an increased depletion, but only gives an increased investment, which adds to the general prosperity and fertilizes with its accumulated wealth the very soil from which the golden harvest has been reaped.

A man who has no actual knowledge of the millions of broad acres and of the many teeming and growing cities of the West and South-west, may really believe that safe and reliable bonds and mortgages cannot be found outside of "fifty miles" of New-York.

I know of no good reason why a mortgage on the Astor or St. Nicholas in New-York is better security than on the Parker House in Boston, the Burnet in Cincinnati, the Galt House in Louisville, the Southern in St. Louis, the Sherman in Chicago, the St. Charles in New-Orleans, the Arlington in Washington and the Continental in Philadelphia. And what is true of the hotels is also true as to the other real estate in said cities.

I have recently visited the departments of the Life Association in St. Louis, Mobile, New-Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Springfield Ill., Chicago and Detroit, and had intended to inspect personally various parcels of mortgaged property in each of these cities; the state of my health, however, rendered such an examination impossible, but from my knowledge of the men composing the various Department Boards of Directors and from other sources of information in these cities, and a careful examination of the original securities, abstracts of title and accompanying documents, I am fully convinced that the bond and mortgage securities are safely and securely invested, are worth par in each department and are of a character similar to those which I had the honor to examine for many years as counsel of the New-York State Bank Department, and to receive on deposit as Superintendent of the Insurance Department of said State. The gentlemen composing the Department Boards are almost universally the leading men of business and affairs in the principal branches of trade, banking, finance, merchandise, commerce, manufacturers, and the professions in the different cities, and are as competent and reliable as the directors and officers of the various banks and insurance corporations of New-York and the Eastern cities. These men are all personally interested in the safe investment, husbanding and preserving the funds of the various departments. A detailed record of all the investments on bond and mortgage in each department has been prepared under my direction at the Home office, showing the names of the mortgagors and mortgagees, a description of the mortgaged property, rate of interest, time of maturity, policies of fire insurance held as collateral, with other particulars, which book of mortgages or register is open at any time to the inspection of policy-holders from any State of the Union.

In addition to the loans and liens on policies and State and other stock purchases, the Association has now invested on bond and mortgage, or note and deed of trust on real estate, the following amounts:

Louisiana and Texas Department	$182,194 72
Kansas Department	34,313 74
Illinois Department	100,950 00
Alabama Department	66,398 24
West Virginia Department	6,300 00
Colorado Department	4,000 00
Indiana Department	6,500 00
Tennessee Department	41,182 80
Maryland Department	15,200 00
Kentucky Department	14,000 00
Iowa Department	3,000 00
Florida Branch	1,000 00
Ohio Department	14,020 60
Nebraska Department	19,116 00
Georgia Branch	4,000 00
Mississippi Branch	4,500 00
South Carolina Branch	4,000 00
Arkansas Department	16,000 00
Home (Mo.) Department	331,562 02
Total	$865,238 12

The shrewd, experienced and trained officers and financiers of the New-York State Life Insurance Companies have admitted both the justice and expediency, as well as safety, of loaning on bond and mortgage in the various States of the Union, by uniting both last Winter and at the prior session of 1869 in a joint petition to the Legislature, asking for such an amendment to the New-York State laws, regulating Life Insurance investments, as to allow them to imitate the policy and practice of the Life Association in this respect. The undersigned, also, as Superintendent of the New-York State Insurance Department, had the honor to recommend to the Legislature a similar amendment to the laws regulating investments, which passed the lower House at the session of 1868, but was defeated in the Senate by a few votes. The argument is so well put in these petitions, that I insert them *in extenso*, as follows:

PETITION.

INVESTMENTS OF LIFE FUNDS.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

We respectfully solicit the honorable Body the Senate and Assembly of New-York to take into consideration the loss and injustice suffered by the Life Insurance Companies organized in New-York, through the operations of the law enacted in 1853, which restricts the investment of their funds in bonds and mortgages on real estate to this State and a radius of fifty miles around the City of New-York, and we earnestly petition that the said law be amended, for the following reasons:

1. *Because the considerations which led to the passage of this act no longer exist, and its operation now tends to defeat the very purposes which it was originally intended to promote.* Eighteen years ago it was, perhaps, expedient to confine corporate bodies to investments within the prescribed area, as those beyond it had not then so fixed and determinate a value, and as first liens on unincumbered real estate were at that time easily obtained within the limits specified. But security is now offered on property in other States, to which no exception can be taken, as it has acquired a perpetual value admitted by all, while the vast concentration of capital in the metropolis and State of New-York is continually lessening the number of investments lawful and eligible to life insurance companies, so that these corporations, which depend so much for their prosperity on the interest earned by their assets, find their income diminished and their safety endangered by the law designed for their protection.

II. *Because it is unfair to our customers and injurious to ourselves.* There is now no region in the world where capital can be more securely and profitably placed than the West, and none in which our insurance companies have reaped a more bountiful harvest, and yet the latter are, after drawing for many years a large portion of their income from this section, compelled to refuse the loan of one cent to its citizens on first liens on real estate of the most unquestionable value. This ingratitude and want of reciprocity are producing their natural fruit. We are losing our best customers West and South. The prejudice and opposition excited against New-York life insurance companies by their exclusiveness, have strengthened the hands of their rivals and obliged the former to sustain their competition at a great disadvantage. Countless insurance companies without capital, merit, or stability, have consequently sprung up in other States, and trading upon the local partiality and exclusiveness for which we ourselves have set the example, and the spirit of retaliation our illiberality has aroused, have deceived and plundered the public, cut down the gains of our solid companies, and brought disgrace and suspicion upon the business of life insurance.

III. *Because it is contrary to the policy of the Empire State, and unworthy of the American people.* The metropolis of America and the Empire State of this great Republic should be the last to shut up its capital from the States that deal freely and liberally with us, and from whose development and prosperity the energy and enterprise of our citizens reap the richest and most constant rewards. The contributions that flow to us from this and every other quarter, and sustain our commercial greatness, can only be arrested by an oppressive system of restriction, and they naturally demand on our part the practice of the most liberal, just and enlightened reciprocity. Our life insurance companies would be enabled by loaning capital in the great Western commercial centres, to exercise a powerful influence there to our advantage and to the benefit of our customers. Your honorable body must, therefore, perceive the impolicy of refusing the privilege for which we petition, especially as it is possessed by Connecticut and Massachusetts insurance corporations which, therefore, enjoy every facility for becoming more popular and successful than their competitors from New-York. But our life companies are by this restrictive and obstructive law not only shorn of the local influence they ought to have in the West, but are also thus deprived of the solid and palpable gains of a much higher rate of interest which the rapid growth and increasing prosperity of that section securely and uniformerly yield to capitalists investing in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon. We, therefore, respectfully claim that New-York companies should be allowed to profit by these advantageous circumstances as do the companies of New-England, and at the same time that they enrich themselves by this harvest they should share both in the gain and glory of building up the West.

IV. *Because it enhances the cost of life insurance, diminishes and imperils its benefits to widows and orphans, and thus proves a great detriment to the public weal.* Interest is one great source of a life company's vitality, and not only essentially helps to pay its losses by death, but also to diminish its rates of premium. The restriction of which your petitioners complain by confining the investments of our life companies on bond and mortgage to a comparatively narrow compass frequently compels them to allow their assets to remain barren and profitless. For reasons already stated this growing contingency menaces our life institutions with serious and increasing loss. As the same law prevents our companies from obtaining a higher legal rate of interest at all on real estate elsewhere, it proves every way oppressive, lessening their income, accumulations, and solidity, increasing the cost of their insurance, and diminishing their returns or dividends to the policy-holders. And thus is life insurance, especially designed for the benefit of those supported by the wages of their labor, placed further from the reach of the poor and industrial classes; and thus are the widow and the orphan, the helpless and the dependent, deprived of the blessings of competency, which might otherwise be provided for them by their natural protectors.

Earnestly impressed by these considerations, your petitioners pray that section 8 of chapter 463 of the Session laws of the year 1853, be so amended as to authorize, permit and empower insurance companies of the State of New-York to make loans on bonds and mortgages on unencumbered real estate in other States of the United States.

JAN. 25, 1871.

John E. DeWitt, President United States Life Insurance Company; Henry Stokes, President, and J. L. Halsey, Secretary, Manhattan Life; Erastus Lyman, President, and George F. Sniffen, Secretary, Knickerbocker Life; Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President, and James W. Alexander, Secretary, Equitable Life; Walton H. Peckham, President, William T. Hooker, Vice-President, and Lucius McAdam, Secretary, Guardian Mutual Life; Cyrus Curtis, President, W. A. Brewer, Vice-President, and William Haxton, Secretary, Washington Life; Hugo Wesendonck, President, Fred. Schwendler, Vice-President, and Cornelius Doremus, Secretary, Germania Life; Robert Case, President, Theodore R. Wetmore, Vice-President, and Isaac H. Allen, Secretary Security Life; John A. Hardenburg, Second Vice-President Globe Mutual Life; Christian W. Bouck, President, and William M. Cole, Secretary, Brooklyn Life; Edward Jones, President, and J. O. Halsey, Vice-President, Nation Life; William Walker, President, H. J. Furber, Vice-President, and John H. Bewley, Secretary, Universal Life; Justus Lawrence, President, and J. P. Rogers, Secretary, Continental Life; James H. Frothingham, President, and William F. Buckley, Secretary World Mutual Life; Samuel T. Howard, President, and Butler Ward, Secretary, Excelsior Life; James L. Dawes, Vice-President Standard Life; John R. Hegeman, Vice-President Metropolitan Life; William H. Ludlow, President, and John S. Marcy, Vice-President American Tontine Life; Lemuel Bangs, President, and George Elliott, Secretary Asbury Life; George B. Satterlee, President, and G. DeMacarty, Vice-President Eclectic Life; A. W. Morgan, President, and F. A. Freeman, Secretary, Mutual Protection Life; George W. Smith, Vice-President, and S. S. Crofut, Secretary, Empire Mutual Life; D. D. T. Marshall, President, and A. Halsey Plummer, Secretary, Homœopathic Mutual Life; Edward A. Lambert, President, and Henry Belden, Secretary, Craftsmen's Life; H. P. Morgan, President, and George Wolford, Vice-President, Government Security Life; J. Pierpont, Vice-President, and F. E. Morse, Secretary, Commonwealth Life; Henry A. Jones, President, William Edsall, Vice-President, and Charles H. Dewey, Secretary, Hope Mutual Life.

A careful perusal of the above petitions will convince any one both of the justice and safety of the charter and practice of the Life Association in this respect. It is well to recollect also, that this policy is a chartered right, contained in the amended and original constitution of the Life Association, and that no other Company has as yet guaranteed this right by charter to the various States, whatever the policy of some may have been at times, in reference to making such investments as a matter of finance.

EXTRAORDINARY SURPLUS RESERVE.

In regard to the proposed law in the State of New-York requiring as a minimum stock capital the sum of at least $500,000, with a deposit of half of this sum, I would respectfully recommend for the consideration of the Trustees and policy holders the advisibility and expediency of creating in the future an extra surplus and extraordinary reserve at least equal to the minimum amount of capital required for the incorporation of a new life insurance company by the New-York statute, whether the same is passed or not at the present session of the Legislature. A company covering by its extended plans the whole of the United States, and ultimately several foreign countries, should gradually accumulate over and above the legal re-insurance fund an extraordinary surplus, to be held in reserve and maintained intact for meeting the possible contingencies of abnormal losses, or other adverse circumstances. This course has for years been followed by many of the best and leading companies in Great Britain, and is incorporated in their Charters, or Deeds of Settlement, as a portion of their fundamental constitutions.

RATE OF INTEREST.

The philosopher's stone, which in life insurance turns everything into gold, the magic wand which creates fortunes from comparatively nothing, the hidden secret of the millions of accumulated assets are all explainable only by the seemingly weird potency of compound interest. Compound interest is the power and time, the fulcrum with which a lesser than ARCHIMIDES might move the world. The annual compounding of interest even at a low rate, initiates a geometrical progression of accumulation which the lapse of years soon aggregates into sums of almost fabulous magnitude. The average rate of interest therefore which a life company can permanently command, is a most important element both of profit and security. The English life companies transacting business in this country have been compelled, practically, to abandon the field, the prevailing rates of interest in the Eastern States, six to six and one-half per cent. being so much in excess of the English rates of three to four and one-half per cent. as in a few years to render successful competition impossible. It is evident and certain that the life insurances companies of the West and South, and those which avail themselves of the higher rates of interests prevailing in the central, Southern, and Western States will have a decided advantage over companies which can realize only six or six and one-half per cent. compound interest. This superiority in the capacity for accumulation is equal to, if not superior to the advantages enjoyed by Eastern life companies over British companies, and after a sufficient lapse of time, other companies being equal, will tend to produce the same results.

After a careful calculation, Mr. WM. HANLEY, the Actuary of the Company, reports that the average rate of interest realized by the Association during the calender year of 1870, is 8.81 per cent. With the increase in the assets of the Company, the percentage uninvested in the different departments will gradually diminish, so that only a comparatively small proportion of the gross accumulation will remain on hand waiting for investment. The average rate of compound interest now realizable by New-York State companies, is about six and one-half per cent., and this rate cannot be realized except by the older companies where the investments are well in hand, and only a very small percentage of the total amount remains in a transition state and non-interest bearing. But an advantage of only two per cent. in the actual rate of interest obtained, will, after sufficient time has elapsed, show enormous differences in the aggregate results of the same amount of business at the same premium and ratio of expenses. Even with the present assets of the Company this difference in the rate of interest for a single year amounts to $52,861 35, and without any increase in assets this additional interest of two per cent. per annum would amount in twenty-one years, compounded at only eight per cent., to the sum of $2,665,427 85, and with the probable increase in assets of the Association, this difference in a quarter of a century would be enormous. At four per cent., which is about the difference between the legal or assumed rate of four and one-half and the actual rate realized, the annuity would, of course, be doubled. The Association is now, however, as a matter of fact, receiving over $100,000 per annum beyond the amount which is credited to it in a four and a half per cent. valuation. It must be borne in mind, however, that as departments are organized in the Eastern States, such departments are entitled to invest their reinsurance funds in their own States respectively, and that as lower rates prevail in such States, these investments will tend to reduce the average rate of interest. Such departments can, however, at their own option, send their funds for investment to the Home office, and when the general interests of the Association will be thereby promoted, the Board of Directors in such States will doubtless hold the general good entitled to their wise judgment and consideration.

The real estate loans of the Company in the different States, where mortgage loans had been made up to the 31st day of December, 1870, bear the following rates of interest:

At 15 per cent. per annum	$4,000 00
At 12 per cent. per annum	85,258 34
At 10 per cent. per annum	627,759 76
At 9 per cent. per annum	70,300 00
At 8 per cent. per annum	51,320 00
At 6 per cent. per annum	26,600 00
Total Dec. 31, 1870	$865,238 10

average rate, 9.83 per cent. per annum, which payable semi-annually, makes the rate over ten per cent. yearly. The investments at fifteen per cent. are in the State of Colorado. The Life Association of America, in any event, will share in the actual fortune and prosperity of the various States, new and old, becoming an integral part of their life and existence, indissolubly united with their present and future careers, and therefore metropolitan, and broadly and thoroughly national and American.

It should not be forgotten that although you are realizing about eight and a half per cent. compound interest, yet your liabilities under policies outstanding are valued on the assumption of a rate of interest at only four and a half per cent. This margin in excess of interest of four per cent. will, after the lapse of a few years, give a conservative power of accumulation over the legal reserve, or a dividend-making capacity of great potency and advantage. The mere passage of time will then strengthen and enrich the policy-holders, as the mere progress of the passing year and the maturing of crops adds to the wealth of the farmer and planter. It will be readily seen that companies valuing their liabilities on an assumed rate of interest of four per cent., and realizing only an actual rate of six and a half per cent., have very much less margin for surplus in the future than companies valued at four and a half per cent., which actually realize from eight to eight and a half per cent.

RELATIVE PROGRESS OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA AS COMPARED WITH AMERICAN, BRITISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH COMPANIES.

The great body of members and the general public cannot fully comprehend and appreciate your astonishing progress so well from a bare statement of the figures as by a comparison of the same with other strong and successful life insurance corporations. I have, therefore, with considerable labor tabulated in various forms these comparative statistics, in order that the actual and historical numerals of the past may indicate the probable future of the Life Insurance Association of America.

TABLE NO. I.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the names of all the different Life Insurance Companies transacting business in the State of New-York which have obtained an amount of risks in force equal to or exceeding those of the Life Association of America on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870, with the dates of their reaching this amount respectively, and the relative periods of time consumed in reaching the line of the Association:

Name of Company.	Location.	Date of Incorporation or Commencement of Business.	Amount of Risks in Force and Additions.	Date of Reaching this Amount.	Period of time Consumed in Reaching this Amount. Years.	Mos.	Days.
American Companies.							
1. LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIAT'N OF AMERICA	St. Louis	June 16, 1868	$45,655,740 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	2	6	15
2. Continental Life	New-York	May 4, 1866	45,655,740 00	May 12, 1870.	4	0	8
3. Equitable Life Assurance Society	New-York	July 25, 1859	45,655,740 00	Oct. 11, 1866.	7	2	16
4. North-western Mutual	Milwaukee	Nov. 25, 1858	45,655,740 00	Sept. 2, 1868.	9	9	8
5. St. Louis Mutual	St. Louis	Nov. 13, 1857	45,572,151 00	Dec. 31, 1869.	12	1	18
6. Knickerbocker	New-York	April 18, 1853	45,655,740 00	Jan. 26, 1868.	14	9	8
7. Ætna Life Insurance Company	Hartford	Aug. 1, 1850	45,655,740 00	June 10, 1865.	14	10	10
8. Connecticut Mutual	Hartford	Dec. 15, 1846	45,655,740 00	April 1, 1864.	17	3	16
9. Charter Oak	Hartford	Oct. 1, 1850	45,655,740 00	Sept. 3, 1868.	17	9	2
10. Phœnix Mutual	Hartford	July 2, 1851	45,655,740 00	May 20, 1869.	17	10	18
11. Mutual Benefit	Newark	April 15, 1845	45,655,740 00	July 1, 1863.	18	2	15
12. Manhattan	New-York	Aug. 1, 1850	45,647,871 00	Dec. 31, 1869.	19	4	29
13. Mutual Life	New-York	Feb. 1, 1843	45,655,740 00	July 11, 1863.	20	5	10
14. New-York Life	New-York	April 17, 1845	45,485,725 95	Dec. 31, 1865.	20	8	13
15. New-England Mutual	Boston	Feb. 1, 1844	45,655,740 00	June 3, 1866.	22	4	2
Total	......	....	$684,574,427 75	....	219	4	9
Average	......	....	....	....	14	7	20

It will be seen by the above table, that of the seventy-one Life Insurance Companies transacting business in the State of New-York, fourteen only have as yet reached the extent of business or amount of policies in force attained by the Life Association at the close of the last calender year. The average time consumed in reaching this point by these most successful Companies in this country was nearly fifteen years, while the age of the Association was only two years six and a half months on the 1st day of January last.

The New-England of Boston, which has been ably and carefully managed, was over twenty-three years in reaching an equal "line" of risks, and the Mutual Life of New-York was over a score of years in attaining the same end. The Continental and the Equitable approach most nearly to the short period of time of the Association, the latter being an all-cash Company, and the former a Note Company, which is doubtless easier to build up speedily, but more difficult to maintain in an increasing status after reaching a large number of policies in force. The above table shows conclusively that no other Company has ever in any country or at any time been so successful as the Life Association in obtaining business. When the Association "lien" of about $45,000,000 was not reached by any Company at the end of a calender year, the period of time has been calculated by assuming an uniform progress during the current year.

TABLE NO. II.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the names of the companies, amount of risks in force Dec. 31, 1870, and the periods of time consumed, since organization, in reaching such amounts, respectively of all life insurance companies transacting business in the State of New-York, which are older than the Life Association of America, and which have not, as yet, reached the amount of risks in force in the Association.

Name of Company.	Location.	Date of incorporation or commencement of business.	Amount of risks in force and additions.	Date of reaching this amount.	Period of time consumed in reaching this amount. Yrs.	Ms.	Ds.
American Companies.							
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis	June 16, 1868.	$45,665,740 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	2	6	15
1. Security Life Insurance Co	New-York	Jan. 17, 1862.	37,003,924 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	8	11	13
2. Union Mutual	Augusta, Me.	Oct. 1, 1849.	36,008,360 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	21	2	29
3. North America	New-York	Oct. 22, 1862.	35,376,072 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	8	2	8
4. Massachusetts Mutual	Springfield	Aug. 1, 1851.	32,618,597 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	19	4	29
5. Germania	New-York	July 11, 1860.	32,144,461 87	Dec. 31, 1870.	10	5	19
6. Globe Mutual	New-York	June 9, 1864.	30,378,095 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	6	6	21
7. Washington	New-York	Feb. 1, 1860.	26,241,116 91	Dec. 31, 1870.	10	10	29
8. Guardian	New-York	Aug. 10, 1859.	23,475,625 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	11	4	20
9. Home	Brooklyn	April 30, 1860.	22,992,409 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	10	8	..
10. Penn Mutual	Philadelphia.	May 25, 1847.	22,728,856 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	23	7	5
11. United States	New-York	March 4, 1850.	18,456,382 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	20	9	26
12. John Hancock	Boston.	Dec. 17, 1862.	17,924,993 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	8	..	13
13. Brooklyn	New-York	July 26, 1864.	14,728,716 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	6	5	4
14. Metropolitan	New-York	June 17, 1867.	13,335,108 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	3	6	13
15. Widows' and Orphans	New-York	Sept. 19, 1864.	12,329,014 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	6	3	11
16. Travelers'	Hartford.	April, 1864.	11,402,676 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	6	8	15
17. Universal	New-York	Feb. 2, 1865.	11,087,309 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	5	10	28
18. Atlantic Mutual	Albany.	May 3, 1866.	10,114,303 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	4	7	27
19. Berkshire	Pittsfield, Mass.	Sept., 1851.	10,027,753 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	19	3	15
20. Provident Life and Trust	Philadelphia.	July 24, 1865.	9,388,400 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	5	5	6
21. National Life	New-York	July, 1864.	9,662,128 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	6	5	15
22. New-Jersey	Newark.	Jan. 1, 1865.	8,176,314 27	Dec. 31, 1870.	5	11	29
23. Anchor Life	Trenton, N. J.	June 1, 1863.	7,518,715 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	2	6	29
24. Hahnemann	Cleveland, O.	Oct. 15, 1865.	7,164,198 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	5	2	15
25. American Popular	New-York	May 26, 1866.	6,529,218 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	4	7	4
26. Economical	Providence, R.I.	July, 1866.	6,359,717 63	Dec. 31, 1870.	4	5	15
27. Connecticut General	Hartford.	Oct., 1865.	6,192,285 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	5	2	15
28. State Mutual	Worcester, Mass.	June 1, 1845.	6,142,860 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	25	6	29
29. National Life	Montpelier, Vt.	Feb. 1, 1850.	6,109,326 29	Dec. 31, 1870.	20	10	29
30. Asbury	New-York	April 7, 1868.	6,079,148 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	2	8	23
31. Excelsior	New-York	May 8, 1867.	5,986,865 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	3	7	22
32. Hartford Life and Annuity	Hartford.	April, 1867.	5,909,613 41	Dec. 31, 1870.	3	8	15
33. World Mutual	New-York	Nov. 17, 1866.	5,594,447 89	Dec. 31, 1870.	4	1	13
34. Union Central	Cincinnati, O.	Feb. 2, 1867.	4,904,848 63	Dec. 31, 1870.	3	10	28
35. New-York State	Syracuse.	June 4, 1866.	4,192,098 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	4	6	26
36. Standard	New-York	Oct. 14, 1867.	2,933,603 00	Dec. 31, 1870.	3	2	16
37. American Tontine	New-York	Jan. 8, 1863.	2,779,158 31	Dec. 31, 1870.	2	11	22
Total .... 37 companies.			$529,992,715 21		328	4	16
Average			$14,324,127 43		8	10	15

The above table shows that thirty-seven of the life insurance companies transacting business in the State of New-York, all older than the Association, and ranging in age from two years six months and twenty-nine days to twenty-three years, seven months and five days, have each failed to obtain an amount of risks in force equal to those of the Life Association. These companies are arranged relatively according to the largest amounts in force, and not according to the periods of time consumed since incorporation.

In this list of companies is seen the names of many well-organized, reliable and promising institutions, under the guidance of officers entirely competent and honest, and able to guide their corporations in the paths of safety and public usefulness. The aggregate years of corporate existence of these thirty-seven companies has been three hundred and twenty-six years, nine months and twenty-one days, during which time the sum of $529,992,715 21 of risks in force has been accumulated, giving to each company an average of $14,324,127 43, reached in an average period of eight years, ten months and fifteen days. To illustrate the difference in progress between these companies and the Life Association, it may be stated that the work which it took them over three hundred and twenty-six years to accomplish, would have been achieved by the Association in less than thirty years, if only the past rate of progress was assumed.

[FOR TABLE NO. III SEE THIRD PAGE.]

England has the honor of being the native home of modern life insurance, which really had its origin with the incorporation of the Equitable Society in A. D. 1762. Since that period the science of life contingencies and the practice of the business have been sedulously cultivated by trained and accomplished scholars and able and thorough executive officers and managers. Notwithstanding these advantages, the reticence of the officers as to their standing and affairs, and the low rates of interest prevailing, have so far countervailed their other advantages as to allow the American companies to gain a marked superiority over them, although life insurance cannot be said really to date in this country before the organization of the Mutual Life of New-York in the year 1842.

The General Board of Directors of the Life Association and its three thousand Trustees scattered throughout the Union, may be somewhat astonished to learn that in extent of existing business, only seven British Companies (excluding the Albert,) exceed the Life Association. Of these, two are Scotch, and five English, the Standard of Edinburg taking the first rank, followed closely by its great rival, the Scottish Widows' Fund. Even at this late date, it is with difficulty that reliable statistical information can be obtained as to the actual condition, status, and business of the British Companies. The first great need in England toward the re-establishment and maintenance of the business on a solid and permanent foundation is, reliable and specific annual statements from all the Companies, somewhat on the American or German form. The Equitable Society of London, justly one of the most celebrated Life Companies in the world, is 108 years old, and has not now on its books as much business in force as the Life Association.

It will be noticed that the existing eighty-eight British Life Companies have absorbed no less than 168 other Life Insurance Companies with corporate lives, in the aggregate amounting to 1,881 years. The number of years existence of the living companies (excluding those not having made any returns) foots up a total of 3,203 years, making the grand aggregate of corporate life of all said companies 5,084 years, with a grand aggregate of accumulated risks in force amounting to over $1,700,000,000. As a matter of course, some of the British Companies have already reached their maximum, as well in the number of insured lives as in assets; some occupy a sort of stationary position, the new entrants about balancing the lapses and deaths. This tabular map (table No. III.) of British Life Insurance Companies will inspire the managers and agents of the Association with new hope and impetus as they scan the results of so many years of labor of their co-workers in Great Britain. Indeed, all American Companies can draw therefrom lessons of wisdom and abundant encouragement.

TABLE NO. IV.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the names and locations of the German-Austrian and German Swiss Life Insurance Companies as compared with the Life Association of America, together with the respective amounts of risks in force in each of said Companies in the year 1869, and the various periods of time consumed in reaching said amounts:

Nos.	Name of Company.	Location	Date of Incorporation or commencement of business.	Amount of risks in force.	Date of reaching this amount.	Period of time consumed in reaching this amount.
	LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis.	June 16, 1868.	$45,655,740 00	Dec. 31, 1870	2y.6m.15d.
	German and Austrian Companies.					
1	Life Insurance Bank for Germany	Gotha	1827	45,559,850 00	1869	42
2	Germania Life Insurance Stock Company	Stittien	1857	34,389,469 10	1869	12
3	Concordia, Cologne, Life Insurance Company	Cologne	1853	18,602,781 40	1869	16
4	German Life Insurance Company	Lubeck	1828	15,223,966 70	1869	41
5	Leipsig Life Insurance Company	Leipzig	1830	12,317,550 00	1869	39
6	Life Insurance and Savings Bank	Ltuttgart	1864	12,053,915 30	1869	15
7	Berlin Life Insurance Company	Berlin	1836	11,548,695 20	1869	33
8	The Anchor Life and Annuity Insurance Company	Vienna	1858	11,247,280 80	1869	11
9	Janus Life and Pension Insurance Company	Hamburg	1847	9,338,485 10	1869	22
10	Magdeburg Life Insurance Company	Magdeburg	1856	8,746,304 70	1869	13
11	Basle Life Insurance Company	Basle	1865	8,393,515 90	1869	4
12	Thuringia Life Insurance Company	Erfurt	1855	7,558,632 20	1869	13
13	Reunion Adriatic di Licurta	Triest	1853	7,429,775 50	1869	16
14	Teutonia General Annuity, Capital & Life Ins. B'k.	Leipzig	1852	7,213,482 80	1869	17
15	Swiss Annuity and Life Insurance Company	Zurich	1857	6,905,820 60	1869	12
16	Frederick William Prussian Life & Guar. Ins. Co.	Berlin	1866	5,858,364 30	1869	3
17	Tduna Life, Pension and Annuity Insurance Co.	Halle	1854	5,638,721 20	1869	15
18	Providentia Frankfort Insurance Company	Frankfort	1857	4,989,092 50	1869	12
19	Frankfort Life Insurance Company	Frankfort	1844	4,900,000 00	1869	25
20	Janus General, Mutual, Capital & Annuity Ins. Co.	Vienna	1839	3,738,126 70	1869	30
21	General Railroad Insurance Company	Berlin	1861	3,646,672 40	1869	8
22	Donau Austrian Insurance Company	Vienna	1852-67	3,351,807 20	1869	17 or 2
23	Nordstern Life Insurance Stock Company	Berlin	1867	3,197,306 70	1869	2
24	General Home Institution	Carlsruhe	1864	2,686,480 70	1869	5
25	Prussian Life Insurance Stock Company	Berlin	1866	2,440,402 30	1869	3
26	Life Insurance Institution of the Hypothecation and Exchange Bank	Munich	1836	2,235,419 90	1869	33
27	Hanover Life Insurance Company	Hanover	1830	2,006,900 00	1869	39
28	General Annuity Bank	Stuttgardt	1861	1,833,120 10	1869	8
29	Life Insurance Savings Bank	Schwerin	1853	1,388,770 00	1869	16
30	North German Life Insurance Bank	Berlin	1868	1,284,283 70	1869	1
31	Patria Life Insurance Bank	Vienna	1866	1,293,553 10	1869	3
32	German Life, Pension and Annuity Insurance Co.	Potsdam	1868	838,717 60	1869	1
33	General Annuity Association	Darmstadt	1865	655,573 80	1869	14
34	General Insurance Company	Brunswick	1842	651,125 30	1869	27
35	Bremen Life Insurance Bank	Bremen	1867	129,829 00	1869	2
36	Generali Azienda in Trieste and Austrian Gresham and Phoenix	Four Companies together, about		29,400,000 00	1869	
	Total (thirty-nine Companies)			$298,692,221 80		570
	Average			$8,297,006 16		1,583 years.

One of the most economically managed and best of any of the life insurance companies in the world is the Gotha Life Insurance Bank, of Gotha, Germany, for many years under the extraordinary able and superior management of FINANZRATH G. HOPF, who, in addition to his practical duties as general manager, is an accomplished scholar, reliable economist, and accurate statistician, alive as well to questions of general public importance as to those immediately affecting the business, the best interests of which he equally promotes and honors by consecrating his life to its service. This Company in 1869 had reached about the same amount of risks in force as the Association in the 31st day of December, 1870, but it had attained this position by forty-two years of steady corporate growth and progress. The total amount of risks in force in the German companies approached nearly $300,000,000 in the year 1869, as the result of 570 years of corporate growth, considering the whole thirty-nine institutions as one company. It must be recollected, however, that the average German policy is only $654 82, or less than one-fourth of the average American policy. In fact, the average German policy is less than the above figures, as many German companies return the number of persons instead of policies, so that several policies on one life in a German company only count as a single policy.

TABLE NO. V.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the names of the French Stock Life Insurance Companies, as compared with the Life Association of America, with the date of their incorporations and the amount of Life and Endowments Risks in force, and Annuities, (Tontines excluded,) in each of said Companies respectively, and the periods of time consumed from organization in reaching said amounts of Risks in force.

	Name of Company.	Location.	Date of incorporation or comm'cement of business.	Amount of Life and Endowment Risks in force.	Amount of all Annuities in force.	Date of reaching this amount.	Period of time consumed in reaching this am'nt. yrs.	ms.	ds.
	LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis, Mo.	June 16, 1868.	$45,655,740 00	....	Dec. 31, 1870.	2	6	15
1..	Compagnie d'Assurances Générales, (sur la vie,) a Stock Company	No. 87 Rue de Richelieu, Paris.	Dec. 22, 1819	55,625,745 49	$1,260,089 82	Dec. 31, 1869.	50	9	8
2..	La Nationale, (Compagnie d'Assurances sur la vie, Ancienement Compagnie Royale,) Stock and Mutual, has several Tontines	No. 13 Rue de Grammont and No. 18 Rue de dix Decembre	June 1, 1830.	47,926,605 45	1,185,175 12	Dec. 31, 1869.	39	6	0
3..	Le Phenix, (Compagnie d'Assurances sur la vie,) Stock and Mutual	No. 33 Rue de Lafayette, Paris	1843	17,590,035 64	92,869 76	Dec. 31, 1869.	26	6	0
4..	L'Union, (Compagnie d'Assurances sur la vie,) Stock Company	No. 14 Rue de la Banque, Paris.	June 21, 1829.	16,975,446 74	273,548 36	Dec. 31, 1869.	40	6	9
5..	Caisse Paterneile, (Compagnie d'Assurances sur la vie humaine,) Stock and Mutual	Nos. 2 and 4 Rue de Ménars, Paris	Sept. 9, 1841.	16,642,850 90	159,479 82	Dec. 31, 1869.	28	3	21
6..	L'Imperiale, (Compagnie a Primes Fixes sur la vie)	No. 182 Rue de Rivoli, Paris	1854	12,086,320 00	290,465 00	Dec. 31, 1869.	14	6	0
7..	Caisse Générale des Familia, (Compagnie Anonyme d'Assurance sur la vie,) Stock	No. 4 Rue de la Paix, Paris	Oct. 1, 1858	11,593,454 03	240,773 11	Dec. 31, 1869.	11	2	29
8..	Le Monde, (Compagnie Anonyme d'Assurance a Primes Fixes sur la vie,) Stock	Rue Montmartre, Paris	April 27, 1864	6,365,478 01	61,916 87	Dec. 31, 1869.	5	8	3
9..	L'Urbaine, (Compagnie Anomyme d'Assurances a Primes Fixes sur la vie,) Stock	No. 8 Rue La Pelletier	Oct. 12, 1857	4,729,445 90	83,125 00	Dec. 31, 1868.	11	2	18
10..	L'Alliance des Departments Société Anonyme d'Assurances et d'Operations sur la vie,) Stock	No. 11 Place Napoleon III., Le Havre	1854	789,965 00	3,885 00	Dec. 31, 1868.	4	6	0
11..	Le Conservitur, (Compagnie d'Assurances Mutuelles sur la vie)	No. 102 Rue de Richelieu, Paris	....			....	0	0	0
	Total ten Companies			$190,328,344 26	$3,651,327 86		332	11	28

Life insurance has never obtained any strong foothold in France. The shadow of the celebrated *Ordonance de la Marine* of 1683, (and *Le Guidon*,) which prohibited any insurance on lives, seems to have darkened the eyes of the French for nearly 200 years, and it has only been within a few years that new vigor has been infused into the companies by the enthusiastic labors and writings of economists and scholars like Eugène Reboul, Lamartine M. and Edmond Maas, Edmund About, Michael Chevalier, E. Levasseur, F. Versigny, Ernest Beauvisage and many others. At the breaking out of the late war, the life companies in France were assuming positions of strength and importance. Annuities and tontines have, however, been more favored by the genius and tastes of the French than the self-sacrificing plan of the life policy, which flourishes more naturally on British, German or American soil. It will be seen by the above table (No. V.) that only two French companies, the Générales and La Nationale, exceed in live risks the business of the Association, one being more than half a century old, and the other forty years of age. Nearly $200,000,000 are in force in the French corporations, the fruits of 231 years of corporate existence. In addition, however, the sum of $3,648,895 94 of various forms of annuities was in vigor, for which the capital sum deposited must have been over $30,000,000. This annuity business is, I presume, larger than that of all other life insurance companies in the world.

The Générales and La Nationale, it will be seen by the table, (No. V.,) transact more than half of the whole life insurance and annuity business of the stock companies in France. The business of the mutual life insurance corporations are few in number, and comparatively unimportant, and their statistics are not accessible.

TABLE NO. VI.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the relative *net* increase or decrease, during the calendar year 1870, of the amount insured or risks in force in American Companies, (doing business in New-York,) as compared with the Life Association of America, including old policies revived, and revisionary dividends added to policies during the year, and excluding re-insurance both at the beginning and end of the year:

Name of Company.	Location	Net increase of risk in force year 1870.	Net in. No. Pol's year 1870.
1. LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis	$20,000,940 00	3,867
2. Continental	New-York	13,254,052 35	7,477
3. Equitable	New-York	9,749,003 00	[illegible]
4. New-York	New-York	9,234,446 77	4,121
5. Hope Mutual	New-York	8,520,247 00	4,259
6. Empire	New-York	6,465,807 50	3,294
7. Metropolitan	New-York	6,092,569 00	5,844
8. Union Mutual	Augusta, Me.	5,990,125 00	2,575
9. Charter Oak	Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. North West. Mut.	Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Mutual Life	New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
12. Phoenix Mutual	Hartford	[illegible]	3,151
13. St. Louis Mutual	St. Louis	5,206,175 82	3,398
14. Anchor Life	Trenton, N.J.	4,573,495 00	1,863
15. Mass. Mutual	Springfield	4,429,556 00	1,739
16. Security	New-York	4,222,092 00	1,602
17. Globe Mutual	New-York	4,200,386 00	1,848
18. Conn. Mutual	Hartford	3,909,141 00	3,628
19. Penn Mutual	Philadelphia	3,801,075 00	1,232
20. Empire State	Watertown	3,025,800 00	1,512
21. Republic	Chicago	2,936,494 35	1,176
22. Commonwealth	New-York	2,798,618 00	1,540
23. National of U. S.	Washington	2,603,113 00	1,128
24. Germania	New-York	2,577,044 27	1,391
25. John Hancock	Boston	2,457,194 00	1,177
26. Eclectic	New-York	2,233,415 00	1,101
27. National	Montpelier, Vt	1,922,833 24	553
28. Union Central	Cincinnati	1,858,545 87	609
29. Travelers'	Hartford	1,843,107 00	1,191
30. Hartford Life and Annuity	Hartford	1,808,509 00	959
31. Provident Life and Trust	Philadelphia	1,749,900 00	686
32. Asbury	New-York	1,743,868 00	833
33. International Life Ins. and Trust	Jersey City	1,460,078 00	594
34. Excelsior	New-York	1,440,924 00	948
35. Craftsman	New-York	1,436,550 00	622
36. National Capital	Washington	1,420,185 00	201
37. Connecticut General	Hartford	1,332,367 00	419
38. Mutual Protect'n	New-York	1,347,102 82	419
39. Widow & Orphans'	New-York	1,330,493 00	484
40. Atlantic Mutual	New-York	1,301,114 00	874
41. Gov'm't Security	New-York	1,244,500 00	296
42. N. Jersey Mutual	Newark	1,243,388 37	783
43. Brooklyn	New-York	1,233,271 00	775
44. Universal	New-York	1,152,582 00	252
45. Merchants'	New-York	1,139,600 00	528
46. Hahneman	Cleveland	1,133,642 00	785
47. World Mutual	New-York	1,055,240 34	621
48. Homeopathic Mutual	New-York	985,612 50	567
49. North American	New-York	920,908 00	916
50. Mutual Benefit	Newark	902,717 00	976
51. New-York State	New-York	818,085 00	624
52. Hercules Mutual	New-York	663,100 00	503
53. Western N. York	New-York	607,400 00	315
54. National	New-York	569,338 00	681
55. Safety Deposit	Chicago	468,200 00	204
56. State Mutual	Worcester, Ms.	330,500 00	199
57. Berkshire	Pittsfield, Ms.	280,912 00	215
58. Economic'l Mut'l	Provid'ce, R.I.	258,483 78	337
59. Amer'n Tontine	New-York	132,708 31	60
60. Amer'n Popular	New-York	130,934 00	89
61. Amicable Mutual	New-York	74,408 82	136
62. Standard	New-York	65,133 00	156
Total increase (62 companies)		$188,422,088 93	
		Dec.	Dec.
63. N. Y. Life & Trust	New-York	25,000 00	10
64. Home	New-York	142,625 00	157
65. United States	New-York	164,846 00	96
66. Washington	New-York	1,144,642 26	906
67. Guardian Mutual	New-York	1,290,505 00	265
68. Ætna	Hartford	2,013,531 00	2,825
69. Manhattan	New-York	2,177,595 00	389
70. Knickerbocker	New-York	4,598,229 79	1,561
71. New-England	Boston	4,874,935 00	1,332
Total decrease (9 companies)		$16,431,909 05	1,557
Net increase (71 companies)		$171,990,179 88	88,608
Of which the LIFE ASSOCIATION'S SHARE WAS		$20,000,940 00	3,857

or between one-eighth and one-ninth of the entire net increase of new business of all the seventy-one Companies transacting business in the State of New-York during the calendar year 1870.

In addition to the old business during a current year, the material and substantial test is, of course, the *net* increase of new business. A company's position is obviously not bettered by writing $20,000,000 of new policies, and having the same amount from various causes cease to be in force during the year. The *net*, therefore, instead of the *gross* increase, should be considered in estimating the probable future of a company. This touch-stone proves the Life Association to be without a rival in any country. Your net increase during the year (excluding reversionary dividend additions) has been more than the net increase combined of the four heaviest Life Insurance institutions in the United States, viz.:

1. Mutual Life of New-York,
2. Equitable of New-York,
3. Connecticut Mutual of Hartford, and
4. Mutual Benefit of Newark, N. J.

It is probable that the older large Companies have nearly reached their maximum of the amount of risks in force, although not in assets. The inevitable lapses will soon equal, if not exceed, the new entrants. It may be well worthy of consideration whether one board of directors and one set of officers can properly supervise and care for more than 100,000 policy-holders. Their best energies could be more judiciously exercised in critically examining and husbanding the resources of such enormous moneyed corporations, rather than in entering the field with younger companies, and by reckless and ruinous competition squandering resources which belong to policy-holders of many years' standing, who have furnished the pabulum for the building up of such powerful organizations. Something is also due by way of example to the public, and to the general interests of the business. Nine Companies show a decrease, instead of an increase, in the amount of business in force at the end of the year, as compared with the prior year. This result is in part abnormal and unusual in this country. Companies adopting the Mass. Non-forfeiture law will probably find it a more difficult task to retain their policy-holders. Some gentle force or stimulus is needed with many men to enable them to keep up their premiums year after year, and unless these incentives are exercised in some form, the inclination is to lapse their policies. This natural tendency should not be encouraged, but counteracted by all legitimate means. The old-fashioned and beneficent life policy, with equal annual payments, has already been so trimmed down and modified, that its originators, the Fathers of Assurance, would not be able to recognize the modern instrument as the child of their creation. While premiums have remained stationary or been reduced, the increased expenses and rise in values incident to the war have abnormally burdened the companies, and thus burdened, still further weights are added by increased taxation and legislation, and other interpolations into the contract or policy which, if not discontinued, may sap and undermine those sacred assets, religiously kept in reserve in order to meet honorably all contracts at maturity whether payable to this or a future generation. Competition is now so sharp and zealous between the different companies that all safe and prudent conditions and advantages will be voluntarily offered by the companies to the full extent of their ability consistent with solvency. Indeed, I fear that in many cases too much may be, if it has not already been, offered. Not that I fear ultimate insolvency of the companies honestly and fairly managed, but rather immediate weakness, according to the American Standards of Solvency, which are the most strict and severe of any country where Life Insurance is practiced.

Unless under very extraordinary circumstances the provision of the life policy should be left free and untrammeled by legislation. Its various clauses and details can be more safely trusted, as in other cases, to the contracting parties, than to the varying moods and conflicting opinions of forty different legislative bodies. The corporate privilege of life insurance companies are not monopolies, but free to all citizens willing to organize companies under general acts, and if the policies which judicious officers in their best judgment and discretion now issue are not liberal enough in their provisions, any thirteen men can organize a new company, with such liberal conditions as they desire and approve.

TABLE NO. VII.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the relative *net* increase or decrease during the year 1870, of the amount insured or risks in force in the several British companies, as compared with the Life Association of America. (The statistics of the other British companies could not be obtained.)

Name of Company.	Location.	Net increase of risks in force 1870.	Net increase No. of Policies 1870.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis	$20,000,940	3,867
1. National Provident	London	3,256,465	336
2. Scottish Provident	Edinburgh	1,961,415	711
3. Equity and Law	London	1,613,010	71
4. Economical	London	1,398,850	106
5. British Equitable	London	987,585	574
6. Law Union	London	781,495	128
7. London Provincial Law	London	763,425	110
8. National	London	508,795	44
9. Mutual	London	476,310	175
10. Westminster and General	London	385,720	* ....
Total increase (10 companies)		$12,133,670	2,255
		Decrease.	
11. Scottish Provincial	Aberdeen	$1,929,270	* ....
Total net increase (11 companies)		$10,204,400	* 2,225

*Number of policies could not be ascertained.

The statistics of the British Companies are so imperfect, and hitherto obtained in such a clipped and distorted state as to render the preparation of comparative tables a task of much difficulty, and in many respects of impossible performance. Of the hundred or more companies I have been enabled to give the net increase or decrease of eleven only as above exhibited.

TABLE NO. VIII.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the relative *net* increase of the amount insured or risks in force in the German, Austrian and German-Swiss Life Insurance Companies during the year 1869, as compared with the Life Association of America:

Name of Company.	Location.	Net increase of risks in force year 1869.	Net increase No. of policies y'r 1869.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis	$20,000,940 00	3,867
GERMAN COMPANIES.			
1. Life Ins. Bank for Germany	Gotha	$3,241,140 00	2,065
2. Germania	Stittin	2,823,313 50	7,318
3. Life Ins. and Savings Bank	Stuttgart	2,172,188 20	2,940
4. Generali, and three others		2,100,000 00	6,600
5. Leipzig	Leipzig	1,940,540 00	1,961
6. Frederick William	Berlin	1,468,026 00	2,490
7. Basle Life	Basle	1,406,272 70	1,500
8. General Home	Carlruhe	1,301,384 00	1,851
9. North German Mutual	Berlin	1,284,283 70	[illegible]
10. Anchor	Vienna	1,251,248 60	[illegible]
11. Concordia	Cologne	1,224,695 50	[illegible]
12. Berlin Life	Berlin	1,216,165 30	[illegible]
13. German Life	Lubeck	1,128,948 10	[illegible]
14. Teutonia	Leipzig	1,049,302 10	[illegible]
15. Magdeburg	Magdeburg	937,893 60	[illegible]
16. Nordstern	Berlin	858,706 30	[illegible]
17. German Life Pension & Annuity	Potsdam	838,717 60	[illegible]
18. General Annuity	Stuttgart	795,487 00	[illegible]
19. Prussian Life	Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
20. Janus	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]
21. Janus Provident	Frankfort	[illegible]	[illegible]
22. General Railroad Insurance	Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
23. [illegible]	Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
24. Thuringia	Erfurt	[illegible]	[illegible]
25. Swiss Annuity	Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]
26. Riunione Adriatic di Sicurta	Trieste	429,775 50	940
27. Tduna	Walle	425,617 50	1,486
28. Patria	Vienna	337,291 10	1,289
29. Frankfort Life	Frankfort	315,000 00	600
30. Donau	Vienna	252,220 50	[illegible]
31. Life Insurance and Savings	Schwerin	242,340 00	[illegible]
32. Hypothecative & Exchange	Munic	131,140 00	69
33. Bremen Life	Bremen	68,034 50	238
34. Hanover Life	Hanover	67,309 00	147
35. General Annuity	Darmstadt	15,659 70	31
36. General Insurance Company	Brunswick	6,605 20	30
Total net increase 39 companies		$32,825,070 90	[illegible]

The net increase of all the thirty-nine German companies during the year 1869 was not much in excess of the gross increase in risks of the Life Association. The average German policy is, however, only about one-ninth or one-tenth as large as the average policy of the Life Association. One thing is favorable, that the German increase of new business is steady and progressive, and with the proverbial economy of management and the small ratio of expenses, the institution is doubtless destined to increased future usefulness and success in the new Empire of Germany.

TABLE NO. IX.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the *net* increase or decrease of the amount insured or risks in force, including annuities, (immediate, deferred and contingent,) and excluding Tontines in several French Stock Life Insurance Companies during the calendar year A. D. 1869, as compared with the Life Association of America.

Name of Company.	Net increase Life Business, year 1869.	Net increase Annuities year 1869.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, (1870)	$20,000,940 00	
FRENCH COMPANIES.		
1. Compagnie d'Assurances Générales	9,467,825 49	$290,734 82
2. La Nationale	8,279,775 45	87,380 12
3. Le Phénix	4,118,595 64	1,440 24
4. L'Union	2,834,536 74	15,538 36
5. Le Monde	1,296,771 01	12,216 87
6. Caisse Générales des Familles	1,175,156 00	17,201 80
7. Caisse Paternell	1,014,810 90	17,359 82
Total net increase (7 Companies)	$28,187,471 23	$351,972 03

With only ten stock companies in France, the net increase of new business was about equal to all of the thirty-nine German companies. The Générales and La Nationale each show an increase about equal to the Equitable of New-York. The brilliant promise for the future of life assurance in France has been temporarily but not permanently destroyed. The Government has not hitherto given to the public any official report of the various companies, and statistics are gleaned with more or less embarrassment from the reports of the officers and the *comptes rendus* given at the annual meetings of the share-holders, which are generally held in the month of April, and published in the insurance journals of the following Summer.

TABLE NO. X.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the relative *gross* increase during the calendar year 1870 of the amount insured or risks in force, including old policies revived and reversionary dividends in American companies, (doing business in New-York,) as compared with the Life Association of America, and not deducting policies which have ceased to be in force from any cause whatever during the year, and excluding reinsurance, both at the beginning and end of the year:

Name of Company.	Location.	Gross inc. of risks in force, year 1870.	Gross inc. No. policies, year 1870.
1. Equitable Life	New-York	$40,295,799 00	10,063
2. Mutual Life	New-York	32,688,306 76	12,453
3. LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis	30,327,073 00	5,818
4. New-York	New-York	27,141,994 84	9,925
5. Conn. Mutual	Hartford	26,560,541 00	10,6?8
6. Continental	New-York	25,249,440 43	12,025
7. Ætna	Hartford	21,705,474 00	11,217
8. Charter Oak	Hartford	20,118,486 00	8,785
9. Phenix Mutual	Hartford	19,528,381 00	9,093
10. North-western Mutual	Milwaukee	18,178,758 89	9,243
11. St. Louis Mutual	St. Louis	16,773,796 82	6,604
12. Knickerbocker	New-York	15,746,922 72	5,627
13. Security	New-York	14,501,639 00	5,478
14. Mutual Benefit	Newark	14,042,457 00	3,952
15. Globe Mutual	New-York	11,501,478 00	4,551
16. Metropolitan	New-York	11,078,199 00	9,113
17. Union Mutual	Aug'sta, Me.	10,899,150 00	4,612
18. Hope Mutual	New-York	10,779,418 00	5,354
19. Empire Mutual	New-York	10,669,407 50	5,233
20. Mass. Mutual	Springfield	10,648,504 00	4,507
21. North American	New-York	9,708,438 00	3,899
22. Guardian Mutual	New-York	9,372,025 00	4,456
23. National of U. S.	Wash., D. C.	9,057,263 00	3,949
24. Anchor	Trent'n, N.J.	7,156,195 00	3,128
25. Washington	New-York	6,928,477 57	3,435
26. John Hancock	Boston	6,421,738 09	2,911
27. Universal	New-York	6,175,995 00	2,304
28. Germania	New-York	6,123,135 83	2,407
29. Penn. Mutual	Philadelphia	6,027,225 00	1,860
30. Manhattan	New-York	5,336,920 00	2,002
31. Travelers'	Hartford	4,613,918 00	2,465
32. Brooklyn	New-York	4,571,981 00	1,976
33. Mutual Protection	New-York	4,493,109 53	1,715
34. Eclectic	New-York	4,205,915 00	2,088
35. Commonwealth	New-York	4,043,968 00	2,043
36. Excelsior	New-York	4,043,135 00	1,848
37. Empire State	Watertown	3,997,550 00	2,075
38. Widow and Orphans'	New-York	3,910,971 00	1,394
39. National Life	New-York	3,908,768 00	2,523
40. Union Central	Cincinnati	3,767,574 75	1,471
41. Atlantic Mutual	New-York	3,737,254 00	2,217
42. Asbury	New-York	3,643,121 00	1,782
43. Home	Brooklyn	3,574,865 00	1,939
44. Hahnemann	Clevel'd, O.	3,376,095 00	2,151
45. Connecticut General	Hartford	3,158,393 00	1,385
46. Hartford Life and Annuity	Hartford	3,036,809 32	1,468
47. Republic	Chicago	2,936,494 35	1,176
48. N. Jersey Mutual	Newark	2,911,297 27	1,421
49. Craftsman	New-York	2,880,550 00	1,301
50. Homeopathic Mutual	New-York	2,749,402 49	1,358
51. Berkshire	Pittsf'd, Mas.	2,684,147 00	1,333
52. Provident Life & Trust	Philadelphia	2,645,535 00	1,027
53. World Mutual	New-York	2,514,198 06	1,270
54. Economical Mutual	Providence	2,500,897 67	1,135
55. United States	New-York	2,171,033 00	1,127
56. New-York State	New-York	2,131,085 00	1,422
57. International Life Ins. and Trust	Jersey City	2,041,078 00	807
58. National	Montp'r, Vt.	1,922,833 24	576
59. Americ'n Pop'lar	New-York	1,882,058 00	808
60. American Tontine Life & Saving	New-York	1,844,158 31	894
61. National Capital	Wash., D. C.	1,702,185 00	277
62. Amicable Mut'l	New-York	1,574,858 82	895
63. Standard	New-York	1,479,033 00	940
64. Gov't Security	New-York	1,244,500 00	296
65. Merchants'	New-York	1,241,600 00	552
66. Hercules Mut'l	New-York	1,084,000 00	794
67. West. New-York	New-York	963,900 00	594
68. State Mutual	Worc'r, Mas.	805,200 00	339
69. Safety Deposit	Chicago	468,200 00	204
70. New-York Life and Trust	New-York	7,000 00	3
71. New-England Mutual	Boston	Not returned.	..
Total gross increase*		$568,016,318 17	237,227

* New-England Mutual excepted.

From the above table (No. X.) it will be seen that only two Companies in the United States (the Equitable and the Mutual Life of New-York City) exceeded the Life Association in the gross amount of new business during the year 1870. In both cases the additions made to old policies during the year by reversionary dividends are included; in the case of the Equitable such additions amounted to $2,459,512, and in the Mutual to $252,546 76. Excluding the New-England, (no returns,) the total gross increase of new business during the year in these Companies transacting business in New-York State was $568,016,318 17. This is more than was transacted in all the world besides; it should be borne in mind, however, that endowments, long and short, constitute a larger percentage of American than of European business, and the short endowments soon pass off a Company's books by normal termination.

TABLE NO. XI.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the *gross* increase of the amount insured, or risks in force in several British Life Insurance Companies during the year 1870, as compared with the Life Association of America:

Name of Company.	Location.	Gross Increase Risks in force year 1870.	Gross Increase No. of Policies year 1870.
LIFE ASS'N OF AMERICA	St. Louis	$30,327,073 00	5,818
BRITISH COMPANIES			
1. Gresham		$8,283,085 00	3,552
2. Standard		5,551,735 00	1,619
3. North British and Mercantile		4,666,505 00	863
4. Scottish Widow's Fund		3,661,890 00	1,298
5. Life Association of Scotland		3,505,985 00	1,437
6. Liverpool and London & Globe		3,305,330 00	1,130
7. Briton Medical and General		3,153,840 00	2,224
8. Scottish Provident		2,905,180 00	1,165
9. Royal		2,821,245 00	1,248
10. British Equitable		2,680,880 00	3,168
11. Eagle		2,457,175 00	404
12. English and Scottish Law		2,386,800 00	582
13. Provident		2,371,365 00	974
14. Scottish Mutual		2,353,875 00	679
15. National Provident		2,224,500 00	919
16. United Kingdom Temperance		2,176,050 00	2,182
17. Crown		2,133,100 00	828
18. Star		2,092,800 00	1,148
19. Economic		2,046,765 00	515
20. Scottish Amicable		1,968,665 00	740
21. Northern		1,962,310 00	616
22. Universal		1,948,510 00	439
23. Equity and Law		1,852,475 00	184
24. City of Glasgow		1,844,915 00	627
25. Edinburgh		1,721,065 00	690
26. Commercial Union		1,719,500 00	444
27. Scottish Equitable		1,694,525 00	556
28. Rock		1,592,550 00	375
29. Law		1,565,840 00	238
30. Sovereign		1,556,250 00	458
31. Clergy Mutual		1,544,700 00	387
32. London Life Association		1,510,250 00	250
33. Legal and General		1,491,370 00	152
34. General		1,484,975 00	778
35. London and Provincial		1,449,850 00	197
36. London Assurance Corporation		1,398,145 00	352
37. Norwich Union		1,370,135 00	451
38. Clerical		1,336,050 00	498
39. Medical		1,318,550 00	639

[*Table No. XI continued on Third Page.*]

[Table No. XI continued from Second Page.]

40..General	1,317,450 00	309
41..Reliance	1,252,855 00	744
42..Scottish National	1,179,475 00	440
43..Provident Clerks	1,117,750 00	1,160
44..Church of England	1,069,930 00	387
45..Alliance British and Foreign	1,061,790 00	358
46..West of England	1,061,650 00	530
47..Hand in Hand	1,048,225 00	210
48..Great Britain	1,032,250 00	741
49..London and Lancashire	1,023,550 00	671
50..Union	1,023,550 00	338
51..British Empire Mutual	961,055 00	601
52..Friends' Provident	937,525 00	279
53..National	916,150 00	187
54..Equitable	878,450 00	188
55..Metropolitan	875,500 00	213
56..Queen	822,230 00	422
57..Mutual	802,220 00	387
58..British Imperial	677,425 00	459
59..Whittington	662,815 00	589
60..Law Property	661,000 00	*....
61..Sceptre	652,000 00	904
62..Provincial	618,890 00	477
63..University	604,375 00	78
64..Planet	576,875 00	430
65..Imperial Union	566,500 00	486
66..Caledonia	549,700 00	313
67..Westminster and General	525,130 00	295
68..Western Counties and London Mutual	498,625 00	589
69..Emperor	476,740 00	545
70..Scottish Imperial	356,150 00	169
71..Notts and Derby	307,275 00	132
72..London and Birmingham	185,470 00	112
73..Masonic and General	175,000 00	156
74..Post-office (Government)	162,355 00	422

Total gross increase 74 Companies..$[illegible]

* Number of policies in Law Property not included.

The gross increase of the Association in new risks was equal to one-fourth of the above (table No. XI,) seventy-four British companies, so that three other companies like the Association would have done all the new business of all these corporations. I need not introduce the many other comparisons which State managers, agents, trustees and policy-holders can readily make from this table No. XI. Even the reliable and energetic Standard Life, of Edinburgh, only reaches about one-sixth of the new business of the Association.

Many of these English and Scotch companies are institutions managed on thoroughly scientific and correct business principles, and are as sound and solvent as the Bank of England. Such companies should unhesitatingly make full exhibits of their condition and affairs, and thus show to the public their abundant competency to fulfill all their obligations at maturity.

TABLE NO. XII.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the *gross* increase of the amount insured or risks in force by the German, Austrian, and German Swiss Life Insurance Companies during the year 1869, as compared with the Life Association of America:

Name of Company.	Location.	Gross inc. risk in force year 1869.	Gross inc. No. Policies year 1870.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis	$30,327,073 00	5,818
GERMAN COMPANIES.			
1..Germania	Stettin	$6,534,981 60	16,490
2..Generali and Azienda in Triest & Austrian Gresham and Phenix	Vienna	6,300,000 00	9,000
3..Life Ins. Bank for Germany	Gotha	4,634,770 00	3,183
4..Frederic William	Berlin	2,672,286 40	4,230
5..Leipsig	Leipsig	2,553,440 00	2,710
6..Life Ins. and Savings Bank	Stuttgart	2,454,449 90	2,308
7..Teutonia	Leipsig	2,296,280 00	6,029
8..Anchor	Vienna	2,254,686 70	2,603
9..Basle Life	Basle	2,150,000 00	2,600
10..German Life	Lubeck	2,048,526 20	3,134
11..Concordia	Cologne	2,030,914 90	1,580
12..Berlin Life	Berlin	1,772,525 80	1,316
13..Magdeberg	Magdeborg	1,700,699 00	2,556
14..N. German Mut'l	Berlin	1,489,502 00	2,131
15..General Home	Carlsruhe	1,487,780 80	2,264
16..Riunione Adriatic	Trieste	1,330,000 00	2,600
17..Thuringia	Erfurt	1,077,580 00	1,516
18..Janus	Hamburg	1,050,000 00	1,600
19..Providentia	Frankfort	1,027,526 50	1,401
20..Prussian Life	Berlin	1,021,693 40	2,175
21..Nordstern	Berlin	1,011,083 50	1,559
22..Iduna	Halle	1,004,910 20	2,712
23..Gen'l Railr'd Ins.	Berlin	949,216 10	1,509
24..German	Potsdam	905,691 50	3,383
25..General Annuity	Stuttgart	886,445 80	1,708
26..Swiss Annuity	Zurich	767,185 30	884
27..Janus	Vienna	756,803 20	1,890
28..Donau	Vienna	671,435 10	959
29..Frankfort Life	Frankfort	662,900 00	830
30..Patria	Vienna	594,017 90	2,041
31..Life Insurance and Savings	Schwirin	326,550 00	365
32..Life Ins. Co.	Munic	248,019 80	343
33..Hanover Life	Hanover	178,550 00	411
34..Bremen Life	Bremen	97,776 00	421
35..Gen. Insurance	Brunswick	34,594 00	88
36..General Annuity	Darmstadt	26,155 60	97
Total gross increase (39 Companies,) treated as 36		$56,866,225 70	95,686

The gross increase of the new business of the Life Association by the above table, (No. XII.,) is seen to have been more than one-half of the whole thirty-nine German Companies covering a population nearly double that of the whole United States.

In American returns the policies made out and issued from the office whether accepted and paid for or not by the assured, are included on both sides of the account, viz.: in the new issues and in those which cease to be in force during the year, in fact if this entry on each side could be eliminated it would be plained for statistical purposes. I am not aware whether German returns include such entries, but presume that they do not on either side of the account. The apparent gross increase and decrease of American business is considerably affected by the policies returned as "Not Taken," as can be seen by the detailed statements of the terminations in their annual reports.

TABLE NO. XIII.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the relative *gross* increase of the amount insured or risks in force, including annuities, (immediate, deferred and contingent,) and excluding Tontines in the French stock Life Insurance Companies during the calendar year 1869 or 1868, as compared with the Life Association of America:

Name of Company.	Gross Increase Life Business. Year 1869.	Gross Increase Annuities. Year 1869.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, (1870)	$30,327,073 00	
FRENCH COMPANIES.		
1..Compagnie d' Assurance Générales	$12,668,359 42	$197,418 10
2..La Nationale	8,905,321 41	125,113 19
3..La Phénix	4,300,629 77	14,352 51
4..L' Union	4,165,086 40	36,997 60
5..Cai'sse Générale des Familles	2,705,858 16	42,767 00
6..Caisse Paternelle (1868)	2,207,960 00	*
7..L'Urbaine	2,451,365 51	8,451 35
8..Le Monde	2,158,641 25	18,393 52
9..L'Imperiale (1868)	1,504,895 00	*
10..L'Alliance des Departments (1868)	788,965 00	*
Total gross increase 10 Co.'s.	$41,357,081 92	$443,493 27

*Annuities not stated.

The French stock companies, aside from their annuity and Tontine transactions, write yearly only about one-third more life and endowment risks than the Life Association of America. The Générales and La Nationale transacted more than half of the whole business.

TABLE XIV.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the average amount of each policy in force, including additions in American life insurance companies transacting business in the State of New-York which have over 1,000 policies in force on the 31st day of December, 1870, as compared with the Life Association of America.

Name of Company.	Location.	Average amount of each policy.
1. LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis	$5,854 05
2. Equitable Life	New-York	3,961 78
3. Mutual Benefit	Newark	3,509 06
4. Mutual	New-York	3,395 56
5. Pennsylvania Mutual	Philadelphia	3,262 07
6. Manhattan	New-York	3,259 60
7. St. Louis Mutual	St. Louis	3,238 00
8. Knickerbocker	New-York	2,989 84
9. New-England	Boston	2,993 40
10. New-York	New-York	2,988 12
11. Connecticut Mutual	Hartford	2,987 38
12. Provident Life and Trust	Philadelphia	2,876 35
13. Brooklyn	New-York	2,738 84
14. North America	New-York	2,737 66
15. Widows' & Orphans'	New-York	2,717 44
16. Mutual Protective	New-York	2,655 65
17. Excelsior	New-York	2,600 72
18. National of United States	Washington, D. C.	2,555 39
19. Globe Mutual	New-York	2,527 93
20. Charter Oak	Hartford	2,503 52
21. Security	New-York	2,499 76
22. Republic Life	Chicago	2,497 02
23. Universal	New-York	2,468 24
24. Connecticut General	Hartford	2,441 75
25. Union Central	Cincinnati	2,406 69
26. John Hancock Mutual	Boston	2,389 36
27. Anchor Life	Trenton, N. J.	2,362 15
28. Washington		2,335 03
29. Continental		2,334 05
30. American Popular	New-York	2,329 37
31. Economical Mutual	Providence	2,318 53
32. Ætna	Hartford	2,315 63
33. United States	New-York	2,310 22
34. Massachusetts Mutual	Boston	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37. Union Mutual	Augusta, Me.	2,271 52
38. Berkshire	Pittsfield, Mass.	2,269 24
39. Homeopathic Mutual	New-York	2,220 14
40. Guardian	New-York	2,177 49
41. National	New-York	2,151 92
42. Hartford Life and Annuity	Hartford	2,142 72
43. Empire Mutual	New-York	2,113 52
44. Commonwealth	New-York	2,112 77
45. New-Jersey Mutual	Newark	2,107 29
46. Asbury	New-York	2,097 70
47. Home	Brooklyn	2,061 36
48. World Mutual	New-York	2,058 29
49. Atlantic Mutual	New-York	2,048 26
50. Eclectic	New-York	2,039 87
51. Hope Mutual	New-York	2,034 01
52. American Tontine Life	New-York	2,027 10
53. Standard	New-York	2,005 20
54. Travelers'	Hartford	1,950 51
55. National	Montpelier, Vt.	1,893 78
56. Empire State	Watertown, N. Y.	1,892 57
57. Amicable Mutual	New-York	1,882 76
58. North-western Mut'l	Milwaukie, Wis.	1,856 80
59. State Mutual	Worcester, Mass.	1,829 87
60. Germania	New-York	1,815 05
61. Hanneman	Cleveland, Ohio	1,690 86
62. New-York State	Syracuse, N. Y.	1,632 44
63. Metropolitan	New-York	1,429 12
Total average policies (63 companies)		$154,039 80
Amount of general average policy considered as separate companies		2,445 06
Average amount of each policy of all the 71 companies considered as one company, 748,045, policies insuring the sum of $2,039,636,436,423 09		$2,726 00

Eight companies have not as yet reached 1,000 policies in force, and are, therefore, not included in the above table No. xiv.

The average amount of each policy in force is an important and very decisive feature in the business of the Life Association. The Equitable, the Mutual Benefit, and the Mutual Life rank next to the Association in this respect. These companies also carry much larger risks in a single life than the Association, at least double, and probably more than double the amount. Policies covering large amounts are generally considered in the Directors room as being practically better risks than smaller policies, principally for the reason that a man of means can escape contagion, travel in case of necessity, and employ the best medical skill, and suitable and appropriate remedies for any disease with which he may be attacked. In the same amount insured, although the mortality may be less in cases of large policies, yet the mortuary record will doubtless show occasional and more violent deflections in the curve of actual deaths, as the lesser number of risks would not be so well graduated as the larger number.

The average amount of each policy in force, including additions to the seventy-one Companies transacting business in the State of New-York, is the sum of		$2,726
In 46 of the largest British Companies with large bonus additions		$2,775 79
In the 39 German Companies		654 82
In the 10 French Companies (Life Policy)		1,996 08
In the French Companies (Annuity Bond)		671 31

The total amount of Risks in	Number.	Amount.
force in all the American Companies, transacting business in the State of New-York is (71 Companies,) 1870	748,045	$2,039,636,423 89
In 88 British Companies, 1870	Not fully returned.	1,725,850,020 00
In 39 German Companies, 1869	456,144*	298,692,221 80
In 10 French Companies. Life Policies	90,060	183,760,000 00
Total, 208 Companies	1,294,249	$4,247,938,664 89
In 10 French Companies, Annuities	26,815	3,600,000 00

The number of Policies in the British Companies cannot be obtained from their returns, and are, therefore, not included in the above aggregate.

It seems to be evident from the above figures that the Life Insurance Companies of the United States have now a larger amount of outstanding risks in force than those of the United Kingdom. Doubtless, the average amount insured per head according to the population, is now larger in the United States than in any other country.

*In the German statistics the returns of some Companies cover number of persons, in others number of policies.

TABLE NO. XV.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the average amount of each policy in force, including additions, in British Life Insurance Companies, according to their reports for 1870, as compared with the Life Association in America:

Name of Company.	Location.	Average amount of each Policy.	Number of Policies in Force.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis	$5,854 05	77,99
BRITISH COMPANIES.			
1..Equitable	London	$10,274 22	3,785
2..Law	London	7,664 09	6,687
3..Equity and Law	London	7,648 65	2,190
4..University	London	6,907 59	1,503
5..London and Provincial Law	London	6,718 22	2,049
6..Rock	London	6,704 15	4,013
7..London Life Assurance	London	6,376 30	5,792
8..Guardian	London	5,424 22	4,094
9..National	London	5,146 16	2,112
10..Universal	London	4,838 81	3,206
11..Economic	London	4,622 18	9,682
12..Clergy Mutual	London	4,390 06	5,341
13..Metropolitan	London	4,315 89	4,620
14..Scottish Widow Fund	Edinburg	4,078 95	19,000
15..London Assurance Corporation	London	3,977 94	6,116
16..Friends' Provident	Bradford	3,884 37	3,828
17..Scottish Equitable	Edinburg	3,274 60	10,302
18..English and Scottish Law	London	3,261 06	4,850
19..Law Union	London	3,243 68	2,314
20..North British and Mercantile	Edinburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23..City of Glasgow	Glasgow	2,904 64	6,838
24..Mutual	London	2,884 68	4,092
25..Crown	London	2,874 68	7,697
26..Liverpool & London and Globe	Liverpool	2,742 87	12,760
27..Provident	London	2,586 25	9,496
28..National Provident	London	2,570 44	19,621
29..Northern	Aberdeen	2,365 15	8,217
30..Scottish Amicable	Glasgow	2,346 45	11,627
31..Scottish Provident	Edinburgh	2,343 47	14,523
32..Royal	Liverpool	2,334 85	14,292
33..West of England	Exeter	2,271 54	8,949
34..Caledonia	Edinburgh	2,011 03	3,683
35..Gresham	London	1,976 02	23,945
36..Scottish Provincial	Aberdeen	1,963 59	8,439
37..London and Lancashire	London	1,960 36	2,381
38..Reliance	London	1,659 78	5,665
39..Brit. Mid. and General	London	1,454 25	24,629
40..British Empire Mutual	London	1,194 09	11,370
41..Provident Clerks	London	1,036 62	11,004
42..United Kingdom Temperance	Londonbridge	929 81	31,090
43..British Equitable	London	891 65	15,614
44..Western Counties and London Mutual	Plymouth	775 98	2,198
45..Post-office Gov't		379 13	2,168
Nos. and total average amounts of policies		$156,394 95	385,700
Average policy of the 45 companies considered as separate companies		$3,475 44	
Amount of average policy of the above 45 companies considered as one company, 335,700 policies, insuring $1,070,621,620		2,775 79	

In the British companies the high average policies are mainly due to reversionary dividends made by the older and most successful companies. The Equitable is 108 years old, the Law Life, 47; the Equity and Law (mainly for lawyers), 26 years old; the Rock, 64 years old.

The London Life Assurance has nearly quadrupled its oldest policies by reversionary dividends; the Equitable and Standard have about trebled the amount of their oldest policies; the Scottish Amicable, the Atlas and the Rock, and others have nearly doubled the amount insured under their first policies. If the statistics of the other British companies could be obtained, the average amount of the British policy would undoubtedly be considerably diminished, as the above table includes companies which write very large policies on the lives of the nobility and leading men of business.

TABLE NO. III.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the names, locations, officers and amount of risks in force, including bonus additions, in the British Life Insurance Companies, as compared with the Life Association of America, together with the respective periods of time consumed in reaching these amounts, and also the number of Companies amalgamated with the existing Companies, with their periods of corporate existence prior to such amalgamations, arranged in their relative order of priority, as indicated by the largest amount of risks in force.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	LOCATION.	STOCK OR MUTUAL?	KIND OF BUSINESS.	NAME OF CHAIRMAN, GOVERNOR, OR PRESIDENT.	NAME OF SECRETARY OR MANAGER.	NAME OF ACTUARY OR CONSULTING ACTUARY.	Date of Incorporation on Commencement of Life Business.	Amount of Risks in Force & Bonus Addit'ns	Date of Reaching this Am'nt.	Period of Time Consumed in reaching this Am'nt.	Number of Other Companies Amalgamated.	No. of yrs. of Existence of the Amalgamated Cos.	Total No. of yrs of Corpor'e existence.
1..LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis, Mo., United States of America	Mutual	Life	James H. Britton	Wm. Hanley, Sec. & Act.	Wm. Barnes, Con. Counsel	June 16 1868	$ 45,655,740	Dec. 31. 1870	2 yrs. 6 m., 15d.	..	..	2y.6m 15 da.
British Companies.													
1..Standard Life Assurance Company	Nos. 3 and 5 George-street, Edinburgh	Mixed	Life	His Grace, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, K.G.	Thos. Robertson	Wm. T. Thomson, F.R.S.E.	1825	81,727,095	1870	45 yr.	9	123	168
2..Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society	No. 9 St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh	Mutual	Life	Marquis of Tweeddale, (President)	J. J. P. Anderson	Samuel Raleigh	1815	77,500,000	1870	55 yr.	..	..	55
3..Eagle Life Insurance Company	No. 79 Pall Mall, London	Mixed	Life	Robert Alex. Gray	Geo. Humphreys, M. A.	Geo. Humphreys, M. A.	1807	56,000,000	1870	63 yr.	20	240	303
4..European	No. 17 Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London	Mixed	Life	Gen. Sir Fred. Smith, K. G.	Dalton Easum	H. B. Parminter, Man.	1819	55,415,150	1867	48 yr.	33	351	399
5..Albert (in Chancery and Parliament)	Gresham-street, London	Mixed	Life	James Thompson, (Chairman Committee.)	T. Platts (Man. New Alb't		1838	51,386,300	1869	31 yr.	22	186	217
6..Law Life Assurance Society	No. 187 Fleet-street, London	Mixed	Life		Griffith Davies	Griffith Davies	1823	51,249,820	1870	47 yr.	..	..	47
7..National Provident Institution	No. 48 Grace Church-street, London	Mutual	Life	Charles Gilpin, M. P	Samuel Smiles	C. Ansell, F. R. S., Con.	1835	50,434,575	1870	35 yr.	..	..	35
8..Gresham Life Assurance Society	No. 37 Old Jewry, London	Mixed	Life	W. H. Thornthwaite	F. Allan Curtis, F. I. A.	F. Allan Curtis, F. I. A.	1848	47,315,875	1870	22 yr.	..	..	22
9..Economic Life Assurance Society	No. 6 New-Bridge-street, Black Friars	Mutual	Life	Henry Barrett, M. P	J. R. Grimes	R. C. Fisher	1823	44,751,975	1870	47 yr.	..	..	47
10..North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.	No. 64 Princes-street, Edinburgh	Mixed	Life and Fire	The Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of G. C. B. & K. S. I.	John Ogilvie Dan'l Smith, Manager.	David Chisholm	1823, (1809)	42,280,150	1870	47 yr.	2	32	79
11..Equitable Life Assurance Society	Mansion House-street, London	Mutual	Life	Right Hon. Lord Cardigan	J. W. Stephenson, F.R.A.S.	A. Morgan, F. R. S	1762	38,887,960	1870	108 yr.	..	..	108
12..Life Association of Scotland	No. 82 Princes-street, Edinburgh	Mixed	Life	Sir Archibald Hope, Bart.	Robt. Rainie	John Fraser, Manager	1838	37,125,910	1870	32 yr.	2	11	43
13..London Life Association	No. 81 King William-street, London	Mutual	Life	Baron Heath, F. R. S	Edward Docker	Edward Docker	1806	36,931,525	1870	64 yr.	1	12	76
14..Britain Medical and General Life Association	No. 429 Strand, London	Mixed	Life	Francis Webb	J. Messant, F.I.A., F.S.S.	A. Scratchley, M. A., Con.	1854	35,816,700	1870	16 yr.	11	85	101
15..Liverpool, London and Globe Fire & Life Ins. Co.	No. 1 Dale-street, Liverpool	Proprietary	Life and Fire	Charles Saunders	Henry Thomson	Augustus Hendricks	1836	34,978,965	1870	34 yr.	8	168	201
16..Scottish Provident Institution	No. 6 St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh	Mutual	Life		James Watson John Watson	James Meikle	1837	34,034,179	1870	33 yr.	..	..	33
17..Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society	No. 26 St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh	Mutual	Life	His Grace, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, K.G.	William Finley	George Todd, Manager	1831	33,734,925	1870	39 yr.	..	..	39
18..Royal Insurance Company	Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool	Mutual	Life and Fire	Charles Zurner, M. P	John H. McLaren		1845	33,362,570	1870	25 yr.	..	..	25
19..United Kingdom Temperance & Gen'l Provident	No. 1 Adelaide-place, London Bridge	Mutual	Life Industrial		Thomas Cash	Samuel Brown, Con.	1840	28,907,675	1870	30 yr.	..	..	30
20..Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	No. 39 St. Vincent's-place, Glasgow	Mutual	Life	His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe	Charles Prentice	John Stott, Manager	1826	27,282,155	1870	44 yr.	1	7	51
21..Clerical, Medical and General Life	No. 13 St. James-square, London	Mixed	Life Invalid	Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M. P	B. Newbatt, Assist. Act.	George Cutcliffe	1824	27,011,730	1870	46 yr.	3	15	61
22..Rock Life Assurance Company	No. 15 New-Bridge-street, Black Friars, London	Mixed	Life		H. M. Porter, Sub Act.	John Rayden	1806	26,903,750	1870	64 yr.	..	..	64
23..Norwich Union Life Insurance Society	Surrey-street, Norwich	Mutual	Life	Thomas Beevor	Sir Samuel Bignold	C. J. Bunyon, M. A. Con.	1808	25,678,020	1869	61 yr.	2	163	224
24..Provident Life Office	No. 50 Regent-street and No. 14 Cornhill, London	Mixed	Life	R. B. Woodhouse, M. D	John Hoddinott	John A. Beaumont, Man.	1806	24,558,995	1870	64 yr.	..	..	64
25..London Assurance Corporation	No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, London	Mixed	Life, Fire and Marine	Edwin Gower (Governor)	John P. Lawrence	Arthur H. Bailey	1721	24,229,115	1870	149 yr.	2	45	194
26..Legal and General Life Assurance Society	No. 10 Fleet-street, London	Mixed	Life		E. A. Newton, M.A., A.& M.	T. R. Edmunds, B.A., Con.	1836	23,700,000	1870	34 yr.	..	..	34
27..Royal Exchange Assurance	Royal Exchange Buildings, London	Proprietary and Mixed	Life, Fire and Marine	James Stewart Hodgson, (Governor)	Robert P. Steele	Thos. B. Wisner	1721	23,538,015	Ap30,69	149 yr.	..	..	149
28..Clergy Mutual Assurance Society	No. 2 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster	Mutual	Life Sick Fund	Archdeacon of London	Stewart Helden		1829	22,447,290	1870	41 yr.	..	..	41
29..Star Life Assurance Society	No. 48 Moorgate-street, London	Mixed	Life	Wm. McArthur, M. P.	Jesse Hobson, F. S. S.	Jesse Hobson, F. S. S.	1843	22,600,000	1869	26 yr.	..	..	26
30..Scottish Union Insurance Company	No. 47 George-street, Edinburgh	Mixed	Life and Fire	His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon	James Barlas	Geo. Ramsey, Man.	1824	22,250,000	Ap. 1,69	45 yr.	..	..	45
31..Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company	No. 11 Lombard-street, London	Mixed	Life and Fire	Fred. Halsey Janson	Thomas Tallemach	Samuel Brown	1821	22,206,755	1870	49 yr.	2	107	156
32..Crown Life Assurance Company	No. 188 Fleet-street, London	Mixed	Life	Chas. Spencer Percival	B. Hall Todd	B. Hall Todd	1825	22,126,540	1870	45 yr.	1	4	49
33..West of England Insurance Company	Exeter	Mixed	Life and Fire	Jno. Geare	William Carr	Chas. Lewis, F.I.A., F.S.S.	1807	20,328,015	De31,67	60 yr.	..	..	60
34..Metropolitan Life Assurance Society	No. 3 Princes-street, London	Mutual	Life		A. Pearson, Assist. Act.	Henry Marshall	1835	19,939,455	1870	35 yr.	..	..	35
35..City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company	No. 40 St. Vincent-street, Glasgow	Mixed	Life	The Right Honorable, the Earl of Glasgow	George Gray	And. H. Turnbull	1838	19,853,230	1870	32 yr.	1	10	42
36..Sun Life Assurance Society	Threadneedle-street, London	Mixed	Life	Jos. Hoare	John G. Priestley	John G. Priestley	1810	19,688,190	June'67	57 yr.	1	3	60
37..Northern Assurance Company	No. 3 King-street, Aberdeen	Mixed	Life and Fire	John Crukshank, LL. D.	Samuel Anderson David Christie (Man.)	A. P. Fletcher	1836	19,434,565	1870	34 yr.	4	12	46
38..Atlas Fire and Life Assurance Office	No. 92 Cheapside, London	Mixed	Life and Fire	Thomas Chapman, F. R. S.	Richard Ray	Wm. Henry Tyndall Chas. Ansell, Consult'g	1808	19,127,915	1870	62 yr.	..	..	62
39..Equity and Law Life Assurance Society	No. 18 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London	Mixed	Life	George Lake Russell	T. B. Sprague, M. A.	T. B. Sprague, M. A.	1844	16,750,540	1870	26 yr.	1	3	29
40..Scottish Provincial Association	No. 93 Union-street, Aberdeen	Mixed	Life and Fire	Alexander Stronoch	Thos. Yuille Wardrop	Alex. Stobles	1825	16,570,730	1870	45 yr.	1	6	51
41..Edinburg Life Assurance Society	No. 22 George-street, Edinburgh	Mixed	Life	Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington	Jno. Craig David McLagan (Man.)	Jno. Craig David Duchor	1823	16,319,140	1870	47 yr.	1	3	50
42..Hand-in-Hand Fire and Life Assurance Society	No. 1 New-Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London	Mutual	Life and Fire		Benj. Blackinsop	James M. Terry	1836, (1696,)	16,232,730	1870	34 yr.	..	..	34
43..Alliance Assurance Company, British and Foreign	Bartholomew-lane, London	Mixed	Life and Fire	Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S	Robt. Lewis	M. Adler	1824	15,869,915	De31,68	41 yr.	1	18	60
44..English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Ass'n.	No. 12 Waterloo-place, London	Mixed	Life	Sir Wm. T. Alexander, Bart., Q. C.	Wm. Smith (Man.)	J. Hill Williams, Act. & Sec.	1839	15,816,125	1870	31 yr.	..	..	31
45..Universal Life Assurance Society	No. 1 King William-street, London	Mixed	Life	John Fairley Leith	Fred. Hendricks	Fred. Hendricks	1834	15,513,240	1870	36 yr.	..	..	36
46..Pelican Life Insurance Company	No. 70 Lombard-st. and 57 Charing Cross, London	Mixed	Life		Robt. Tucker	Robt. Tucker	1797	15,037,155	1870	71 yr.	2	23	94
47..Friends Provident Institution	No. 45 Darley-street, Bradford, Yorkshire	Mutual	Life	John Wilson	Jos. Jno. Dymond	Chas Ansell, Consulting	1832	14,869,380	1870	38 yr.	..	..	38
48..British Equitable Assurance Company	No. 4 Queen-street, London	Mixed	Life	Wm. Sutton Gower	Jno. Wilk'n Fairey, (S.M.)	Wm. S. Sever, F.S.S., F.I.A.	1854	13,922,220	1870	16 yr.	..	..	16
49..London and Provincial Law Assurance Society	No. 21 Fleet-street, London	Mixed	Life	James R. Hope-Scott, Q. C.	Geo. W. Berridge, (As. Act.)	Ralph Price Hardy	1845	13,765,850	1870	25 yr.	..	..	25
50..British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company	No. 32 New-Bridge-street, London	Mutual	Life	Robert J. Miller	Alf. L. Saul (Ass't Act.)	Josiah Martin, F. I. A.	1847	13,576,765	1870	23 yr.	..	..	23
51..Sovereign Life Assurance Company	No. 48 St. James-street, London	Mixed	Life	Sir James Carmichael	Henry D. Davenport		1845	13,475,000	1869	24 yr.	8	67	91
52..Imperial Life Insurance Company	No. 1 Old Broad-street, London	Mixed	Life	James Scott	Andrew Baden	Andrew Baden	1820	14,000,000	1869	49 yr.	1	37	86
53..Union Fire and Life Assurance Society	No. 81 Cornhill, London	Mixed	Life and Fire	John Morley	Clement J. Oldham	Wm. R. Lewis (Man. Dr.)	1812, (1714,)	12,974,660	1870	58 yr.	..	..	58
54..Scottish National Insurance Company	No. 22 St. Andrews-square, Edinburgh	Mixed	Life and Fire	Edward S. Gordon, Q. C., M. P	Walter Brown	Jno. M. McCandlish	1843, (1841,)	12,630,000	1869	26 yr.	1	8	34
55..Mutual Life Assurance Society	No. 39 King-street, Cheapside, London	Mutual	Life		Chas. Ingall	Chas. Ingall	1834	11,804,095	1870	36 yr.	..	..	36
56..Provident Clerks' Mutual Life Assurance Ass'n.	No. 15 Moorgate-street, London	Mutual	Life	R. W. Jones	Wm. Thos. Linford, F.I.A.	Robt. Tucker, Consulting	1840	12,200,000	1870	30 yr.	3	7	37
57..National Life Assurance Society	No. 2 King-street, London	Mutual	Life	James Boyle Smith	Frederick Lock	Chas. Ansell	1830	10,868,685	1870	40 yr.	..	..	40
58..Commercial Union Assurance Company	Nos. 19 and 20 Cornhill, London	Mixed	Life, Fire and Marine	Jeremiah Coleman	Alex. Sutherland	Wm. P. Patterson	1861	10,510,000	1869	8 yr.	..	..	8
59..Ch. of Eng. Life and Fire Ass. Tr. and An'y Inst.	Nos. 9 and 10 Cheapside, London	Mixed	Life and Fire	Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh	Stephen Henry Emmers		1840	10,763,120	1870	30 yr.	1	8	38
60..University	No. 25 Pall Mall, London	Mixed	Life	Hopley Wray	Chas. McCabe		1825	10,382,115	1870	45 yr.	..	..	45
61..Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society	No. 71 King William-street, London	Mutual	Life		Edward Butler	David Skirving (As't Sec.)	1840	9,402,705	1870	30 yr.	2	10	40
62..General Life and Fire Assurance Company	No. 62 King William-street, London	Mixed	Life and Fire	Thomas Challis	Geo. Scott Freeman		1837	9,317,000	1869	32 yr.	1	5	37
63..Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Society	No. 101 Cheapside, London	Mutual	Life	Viscount Newry	Andrew Francis	Wm. M. Markham	1844	8,909,000	1864	20 yr.	2	8	28
64..Argus	No. 27 King-street, Covent Garden, London	Mixed	Life	William Leaf	Geo. Clark	Geo. Clark	1833	8,250,000	1869	36 yr.	..	..	36
65..Queen Insurance Company	Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool	Mixed	Life and Fire	Beman Hall	Thos. W. Thomson (Sub. M.)	J. M. Wilson	1857	7,565,000	1869	12 yr.	..	..	12
66..Law Union Fire and Life	No. 126 Chancery-lane, London	Mixed	Life and Fire	Sir Wm. Foster, Bart.	Frank McGedy	Frank McGeey	1854	7,505,900	1871	16 yr.	4	31	47
67..Caledonia Insurance Company	No. 19 George-street, Edinburgh	Mixed	Life and Fire		Geo. H. Fairburn	Jno. Moinet (Man.)	1833, (1805,)	7,405,625	1870	37 yr.	..	..	37
68..Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company	St. Helens-square, York	Proprietary	Life and Fire	John Swann	F. L. Maudlesley (Man.)	W. L. Newman	1824	6,765,630	1870	46 yr.	..	..	46
69..Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company	Exchange-street, Manchester	Mixed	Life and Fire	John Todd	Geo. Steward (Man.)	Geo. Stewart	1852	6,516,500	1869	17 yr.	1	6	23
70..Marine and General	No. 14 Leadenhall-street, London	Mutual	Life	P. D. Hadon	A. C. Morgan (Joint Man.)		1852	6,050,000	1869	17 yr.	..	..	17
71..Westminster and General Life Assurance Ass'n.	No. 28 King-street, Covent Garden, London	Mixed	Life		Edw. Cutbush, F. I. A.	W. M. Browne	1836	5,789,540	1870	34 yr.	..	..	34
72..Provincial Insurance Company	High-street, Wrexham	Mixed	Life and Fire	Thomas Barnes	Robt. Williams	Griffith Davies, Consult'g.	1852	5,570,000	1869	17 yr.	..	..	17
73..London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	No. 158 Leadenhall-street, London	Mixed	Life	F. W. Russell, M. P	Alex. W. Young	W. P. Clirehugh	1862	4,867,595	1870	8 yr.	..	..	8
74..Whittington Life Assurance Company	No. 37 Moorgate-street, London	Mixed	Life	Thomas H. Harris	Alf. T. Bowser, Ass't Sec.	Thos Walker, B.A., F.I.A.	1855	3,825,000	1869	14 yr.	7	21	35
75..Sceptre Life Association	No. 13 Finsbury-place, London	Mixed	Life		Jno. Geo. Philips	W. S. B. Woolhouse	1864	2,583,645	1870	6 yr.	1	5	11
76..National Assurance of Ireland	No. 3 College-green, Dublin	Mixed	Life, Fire and Marine		Harold Engelbock	Harold Englebock	1822	2,297,500	1869	47 yr.	2	32	79
77..Planet Assurance Corporation	No. 50 Finsbury-square, London	Mixed	Life and Guarantee	Frederick Ingoldby	Edmund W. Richardson	Markham R. Evans	1866	2,219,500	1869	3 yr.	..	..	3
78..Patriotic Assurance Company of Ireland	No. 9 College-green, Dublin	Mixed	Life and Fire		Wm. J. Hancroz, F. I. A.	Wm. Jno. Hancock, F.I.A.	1824	2,100,000	1869	45 yr.	..	..	45
79..London and Manchester Industrial Ass. Co.	Gresham's Buildings, Guildhall, London	Mixed	Life, Sickness, Industrial		Henry Marriott (Man.)		1866	1,975,600	1869	3 yr.	..	..	3
80..Law Property and Life Assurance Society	No. 30 Essex-street, Strand, London	Mixed	Life and Titles	E. W. Cox	Edw. S. Barnes, F. I. A.		1854	1,800,000	1858	8 yr.	3	11	19
81..Western Counties and London Mutual Ass. Co.	No. 20 Princess-square, Plymouth	Mutual	Life	Joseph R. Wills	R.W. Lethbridge, As't Sec'	J. Stevens Cudlip, F. I. A., F. S. S.	1861	1,705,600	1870	9 yr.	..	..	9
82..Albion Life Assurance Society	No. 120 Chancery-lane, London	Mutual	Life	H. S. Arrowsmith	James T. Northcott		1864	1,350,000	1869	5 yr.	..	..	5
83..Scottish Imperial Insurance Company	No. 50 West George-street, Glasgow	Mixed	Life and Fire	Alex. Ronaldson	A. L. Whitecross	A. W. W. Reid (Man.)	1865	1,114,000	1869	4 yr.	..	..	4
84..Post-office (Government)		Proprietary	Life, Industrial			A.	1864	821,960	1870	6 yr.	..	..	6
85..Midland and Counties Insurance Company	Silver-street, Lincoln	Mixed	Life, Fire and Hail	Wm. Rudgard	W. Latham	A. G. Finlaison, Consult'g.	1851	632,000	1869	18 yr.	..	..	18
86..London and Birmingham Assurance Company	New-street, Birmingham	Mixed	Life	Samuel Briggs	J. B. Bannerman, F. I. A.	J. B. Bannerman, F. I. A.	1865	413,150	1869	4 yr.	..	..	4
87..Scottish Commercial Insurance Company	No. 35 St. Vincent-place, Glasgow	Mixed	Life and Fire	Wm. Towers Clark	Frederic J. Hallows (Man.)	J. Groham	1865	407,800	1869	4 yr.	..	..	4
88..London and Southwark Insurance Corporation	Nos. 73 and 74 King William-street, London	Mixed	Life and Fire	Henry Aste	W. P. Reynolds (Man.)		1864	284,500	1869	5 yr.	..	..	5
NO RETURNS.				DATE OF INCORPORATION.	Total	88		$1,726,643,050		3,203	168	1,881	5,054
89..Prudential	No. 62 Ludgate Hill, London	Mixed	Life Industrial	1848									
90..United Kent	High-street, Maidstone	Mixed	Life	1824									
91..Royal Farmers	No. 3 Norfolk-street, Strand, London	Mixed	Life, Fire and Hail	1840									
92..Emperor (Life and Fire)	No. 52 Cannon-street, London	Mixed	Life and Fire	1853									
93..British Imperial	Brown-street, Manchester	Mixed	Life	1867									
94..Masonic and General	No. 8 New-Bridge-street, London	Mixed	Life and Fire	1868									
95..Alexandra Mutual	No. 10 Old Jewry, Chambers, London	Mutual	Life	1863									
96..Colonial	No. 35 Coleman-street, London	Mixed	Life	1867									
97..Imperial Union	No. 9 Finsbury-place, London		Life and Accident	1864									
98..British Workman's	No. 10 Old-square, Birmingham		Life and Industrial	1866									
99..Home	No. 142 Strand, London		Life and Industrial	1868									
100..Manchester Provident	No. 14 Princess-street, Manchester		Life and Industrial	1866									
101..Norwich Provident	No. 17 New Bridge-street, London		Life and Industrial	1860									
102..Mutual, Provident, Alliance	No. 2 Albion-place, London		Life and Industrial	1847									
And several other new life companys and industrial	and friendly associations and societies.												

TABLE NO. XVI.

Compiled by WILLIAM BARNES, showing the average amount of each policy in force in German, Austrian and German-Swiss Life Insurance Companies for the year A. D. 1869, as compared with the Life Association of America.

No.	Name of Company.	Location.	Average amount of each policy.	No. of Policies in force
	LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	St. Louis	$5,854 05	7,799
	German Companies.			
1..	Life Insurance Bank for Germany	Gotha	$1,295 31	25,173
2..	"Concordia" Cologne Life Insurance Company	Cologne	1,295 49	14,700
3..	Basle Life Insurance Company, Swiss	Basle	1,069 19	8,000
4..	Swiss Annuity and Life Insurance Company	Zurich	911 54	7,576
5..	The Anchor Life and Annuity Insurance Company	Vienna	948 50	11,863
6..	Berlin Life Insurance Company	Berlin	891 93	12,948
7..	Life Insurance and Savings Bank	Stuttgart	890 51	13,536
8..	Leipzig Life Insurance Company	Leipzig	854 02	14,423
9..	Frankfort Life Insurance Company	Frankfort-on-Main	777 78	6,300
10..	Life Insurance and Savings Bank	Schwerin	768 29	1,805
11..	"Providentia" Frankfort Insurance Company	Frankfort-on-Main	754 44	6,613
12..	General Home Institution	Carlsrhue	755 78	3,564
13..	"Thuringia" Life Insurance Company	Erfurt	703 73	10,741
14..	General Railroad Insurance Company	Berlin	648 65	5,622
15..	"Frederick William" Prussian Life and Guaranty Insurance Stock Company	Berlin	646 90	9,057
16..	"Nordstern" Life Insurance Stock Company	Berlin	634 39	5,040
17..	Life Insurance Institution of the Hypothecation and Exchange Bank	Munich	632 55	3,534
18..	Prussian Life Insurance Stock Company	Berlin	619 92	3,943
19..	Magdeburg Life Insurance Company	Magdeburg	607 34	14,401
20..	"Janus" Life and Pension Insurance Company	Hamburg	603 91	15,387
21..	German Life Insurance Company	Lubeck	600 00	25,373
22..	Generali and Azienda Austrian Gresham and Phœnix	Trieste Vienna	570 47	51,000
23..	General Annuity Bank	Stuttgart	516 31	3,547
24..	Riunione Adriatic di Sicurta	Trieste	514 52	14,440
25..	Hanover Life Insurance Institution	Hanover	488 89	4,105
26..	General Insurance Company	Brunswick	455 01	1,431
27..	"Donau" Austrian Insurance Company	Vienna	453 74	7,357
28..	North German Mutual Life Insurance Bank	Berlin	450 95	2,848
29..	"Germania" Life Insurance Stock Co.	Stettin	419 35	82,004
30..	"Iduna" Life, Pension and Annuity Insurance Company.	Halle	417 68	13,520
31..	General Annuity Association	Darmstadt	337 40	1,943
32..	"Teutonia" General Annuity Capital and Life Ins. Bank.	Leipzig	314 54	22,933
33..	"Patria" Life Insurance Bank	Vienna	313 75	4,123
34..	"Janus" General Mutual Capital and Annuity Ins. Co.	Vienna	275 96	13,546
35..	German Life Pension and Annuity Insurance Company	Potsdam	269 34	3,114
36..	Bremen Life Insurance Bank	Bremen	222 31	584
	Total average of thirty-five Companies treated as thirty-six		$22,884 32	456,144
	Average amount of each policy considered as thirty-six companies		$635 67	
	Average amount of each policy in all the German companies considered as one Company		$654 82	

The average policy in German Companies is the smallest of any of the Life Insurance nations, being, as seen by the above table, (No. XVI.,) only $654 82. This small average almost classes them with industrial policies in other countries; but their persistency exceeds that of the large average policies in the United States. The Life Association has many German trustee directors and policy-holders; the transplanted German-American, however, readily falls into the habit of taking heavy policies in this country.

In compiling the above tables the pound sterling has been converted into dollars at five dollars each, the franc into dollars at five francs per dollar, and the thaler at seventy cents each.

It is not impossible, indeed it is probable, that there are some errors in the above sixteen tables; but special care has been taken to insure accuracy, and the figures may be considered as substantially reliable.* The sources of information were various, and sometimes inconsistent or contradictory, and I have under the circumstances tabulated the best statistics accessible, trusting that my labor upon them will prove to be of some interest not only to policy holders in the Life Association, but to other companies and the general public.

On a careful inspection of the above sixteen tables, it will be readily seen that, however much life insurance in this country may have declined as compared with itself in the most favorable prior years, yet, when contrasted with the [illegible] in other countries, our [illegible] therefrom sufficient hope and consolation, and not enter into an insane and wild crusade to bribe agents and the public into their organizations. With reasonable economy and by maintaining themselves in positions of undoubtful solvency, honorable careers of future usefulness are as certain as the progress of years and the ravages of death.

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On arriving at maturity, the first and greatest need of a healthy and well-organized young man is an equally sound and healthy wife. He then becomes a perfect human being, and an integral portion of society, manly growth and illimitable progress and happiness being then attainable. It has been said that every unmarried man is a pirate—*hostis humani generis*—the enemy of the human race. There is enough truth in this adage to commend it to the careful consideration of every man. It would be impossible to organize and perpetuate a civilized nation in which the relation of husband and wife was not sustained, and where the sacred ties of hearth and home were not regarded. After marriage, as speedily as possible should come the Home, be it even so poor or humble; through it, and by it only, are individuals and the nation nurtured, strengthened, and sustained. Then should come the Life policy in some form as certainly as the Fire policy—the one to perpetuate the existence of the Home against the calamities of fire, and the other to provide for its support and maintenance if death should abnormally come to the husband and father, by whose labors, as society is now organized, the family are mainly sustained and prospered. The best time to insure generally is in the younger ages, when premiums are low, and the future dividends can increase insurance or reduce the annual payments of premium with advancing years and declining powers of labor.

On the first view it may seem very difficult to trace any connection between the fighting power of a nation and the extent of its life insurance business. The close observer and analyst may, however, discover that to the degree the character of a people tends toward life insurance it leans in the direction of patriotism and bravery. The love of fatherland, of wife and children and home leads naturally and equally to sacrifices on the field of battle, and in the daily struggles and conflicts of civil life.

At the beginning of the late war Germany had over 300,000 life and endowment policies in force, and France less than 100,000.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, Directors of the General Board—other topics press upon me, and if time and space permitted, I should be happy to discuss and review them.

This document has, however, already reached a length unanticipated by me, but if it has fully demonstrated to you your relative progress as compared with similar institutions in this and other countries, my main object will have been accomplished, and the fact of the unprecedented success of the Life Association of America demonstrated beyond the reach of cavil or controversy.

WILLIAM BARNES,
Consulting Counsel and Actuary,
Life Association of America.
WESTERN-AVENUE, ALBANY, N. Y., May 1, 1871.

THE KUKLUX AGAIN.

Another Visit to Darlington, S. C.—The Wounded Man, Faulkner, Murdered in Newberry.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Union, May 25.

It will be recollected that on Monday last, there was published in this paper an account of the recent visit of the mysterious Kuklux to Darlington, where they left several of their missives, invitations to resign offices held by certain parties. It was also stated that the principal notice posted on, or near the post-office building, was torn down early in the morning, before many persons had the opportunity of reading it. This action of disturbing such an important notice so enraged the Klan, that another order has been issued, a copy of which will be found below. From this notice, it appears that fourteen "general orders" have been issued by the Fifty-first Division Kuklux Klan, which shows a moderate amount of business for that region of the country. Here are the notices:

K. K. K.!!!

HEAD-QUARTERS 51ST DIVISION.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14:—1. J. G. Gatlin, J. S. Fillebrown, John Lanney, Jonathan Wright, J. M. Brown, Clayton Cannon, F. D. Smith, S. J. Keith, Richard Humbert, Jordan Lang, J. E. Wilson, P. C. Flood, you are each and severally ordered to resign the offices you now hold within thirty days.

2. Let one warning suffice, for we repeat no orders.

3. The Sheriff and Clerk of Court we trust, yet they must beware! We respect all honest men, black or white, but are bound to remove in some way all villains. This is the first notice, and must be obeyed to the letter.

By order of
R. H. K., Commanding.

O. Z., A. A. G.

K. K. K.!

HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST DIVISION.

SPECIAL ORDER.—1. Unscrupulous villains having torn down "General Orders, No. 14," which was posted up at the Post-Office, it is ordered that a copy of said order be sent to the Postmaster at Darlington, with instructions "to post said order inside of his office, or to show it to all persons named therein."

3. The party who tore down said order shall be visited with the [illegible] of their damnable mid-[illegible]

R. H. K., Commanding.

[illegible]

A few days since these night-riders posted notices to several of the county and other officers of Williamsburg, among whom were P. C. FLOOD, RICHARD HUMBERT, FRANCIS SMITH and others, ordering them to resign their offices under penalty of being visited with the vengeance of the Klan. Intelligence was brought to this city last night of another visitation to Newberry, on Monday night, 22d inst., when FAULKNER, the wounded Kuklux in the late attack upon County Commissioner YOUNG, was murdered in his bed by a party of disguised men. We give this as it reaches us from a source which we believe to be reliable. There are two theories to this last visitation. One is, that the mysterious visitors were those of the same gang who attacked YOUNG when FAULKNER got his wound, and who took this method of preventing a divulgence of the names of those associated with FAULKNER. "Dead men tell no tales," is the pirates' motto. The other theory is, that retaliatory measures have been inaugurated, and that FAULKNER fell a victim to the colored Kuklux.

Another Prize-Fight Prevented.

CHARLES SIMMONS and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, were arrested early yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Gas Works, Forty-first street and Eleventh-avenue, where they were about to engage in a prize-fight. Many roughs had assembled there to witness the affair, three of whom were caught. Justice COX discharged the latter and required the two principals to give bail in $1,000 each to keep the peace for six months. They were locked up in default.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
THE GOLDEN FLEECE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Mollenhauer and Miss Pateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Mortimer, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
RANK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. Clarke, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germain.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PANORAMA OF GERMANY AND CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The last position held by the insurgents of Paris was taken by the Government forces, including Les Buttes Chaumont, Menilmontant and the Cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. The prison of La Roquette, to which the hostages held by the Communists had been removed, was also captured on Saturday and 169 of the captives rescued; but the Archbishop of Paris, the Abbé DUGUERRY, and sixty-two others, had already been shot by the insurgents. Mr. WASHBURNE's dispatch confirms this horrible story. A telegram of last evening, from Versailles, announced the complete suppression of the insurrection, and not one band of insurgents remains. There are many prisoners in the hands of the troops.

Last evening the city was quiet, and not a shot had been heard since 10 A. M. The flames were under control, but the city is filled with smoke from the ruins. A thousand prisoners have been taken by the Prussians at Romainville, among them many armed women. The French troops are said to have shot down men, women and children with arms in their hands. There is joy in the city over the termination of the struggle. A Court-martial for the trial of insurgents will commence its sittings today, and dispatches have been sent to foreign Powers, requesting that the fugitives be extradited as criminals....A London telegram denies on the authority of the *Observer* that there is any ground for the rumor of changes in the British Cabinet.

GENERAL.

Fuller details have been received of the terrible disaster at the Pittston, Penn., coal-mine. The fire was successfully combated by those who were above ground, though the parting of the twist-rope rendered it impossible to succor the forty unfortunate men in the mine until the flames were entirely extinguished. Seventeen were dead before the work of rescue was completed, and three others died soon after, the remaining half of the force being taken out in an insensible and exhausted condition, making it probable that the death-roll is not yet finished. The scenes at the mouth of the shaft were heart-rending in the extreme, but the citizens of Pittston and the miners all behaved nobly in their efforts to aid the unfortunates inside the mine-trap. The Avondale disaster was thus repeated in all its features, though the number of victims was not so large as on that occasion.

Some new and larger trees have been discovered in Yosemite Valley, Cal., and a rush of visitors is the result.

On the 11th inst. an unarmed and peaceful band of Osage Indians was attacked by Kansas bordermen and one killed and three, including their Chief, wounded. The whites were pursued by seventy-five Indians from their agency, and one of them killed. Consternation spread on the border, and hostilities were feared, but an investigation convinced the whites that the Indians were justified, and a better feeling was restored.

The United States and Mexican Commission have adjourned until the 15th of June.

The United States Senate, Saturday, after some further discussion, adopted the resolution discharging Messrs. WHITE and RAMSDELL from custody at the close of the session by a vote of 23 to 13. The proviso that this action should not interfere with legal proceedings against them was rejected—20 to 16. The Senate subsequently adjourned *sine die*.

Hon. W. S. GROESBECK has published a card repeating his refusal to accept a nomination for Governor or any other office at the approaching election in Ohio.

The religious anniversaries to be held this week in Boston promise to be well attended.

In the St. Clement's Church case, Judge LUDLOW, of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court, delivered the opinion Saturday sustaining the course of Dr. BATTERSON. The injunction restraining the vestry from dismissing the rector was granted.

A meeting of the directors of the United Companies of New-Jersey was held at Trenton, on Saturday, for the purpose of inaugurating an effort to procure the signatures of stockholders of the different companies to the lease of the roads and canal to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Abundant rains have fallen in portions of California.

POWER, WINTER & CO.'s manufactory of wood-working machinery, Chestnut-street, West Philadelphia, the upper story of which was occupied by EDWARD PATTERSON & CO., manufacturers of woolen yarns, was burned yesterday morning. H. HELM's tobacco factory, in the basement, was flooded. Total loss $35,000.

EDWARDS and COLLINS, the light-weight pugilists arrested on Thursday, for indulging in their peculiar and disgusting "sport," were, on Saturday, convicted in the Special Sessions, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year each, and pay a fine of $1,000 each. The umpire received a sentence of six months' imprisonment and $500 fine.

A Sword Not to be Used.

Before the *World* had read the Gagging Bill, it expressed great confidence that the Governor would never sign it. Now that it *has* read it, and has had time to comprehend all its iniquities—now, moreover, that all but positive proof has been afforded that the bill never fairly passed the Legislature at all—the *World* recommends the Governor to sign it. This course seems utterly opposed to reason and common sense—but it is not more inconsistent than the virulent abuse heaped one day upon TWEED and his friends by the *World*, and the slavish toadyism it displays towards them a few days after. Probably the *World* has received a hint from its masters that they want the Gagging Bill. Such a conjecture alone accounts for the advice now given by the *World*. It certainly thought ten days ago that the bill should not be signed. It ridiculed, in its usual ponderous manner, all who were seriously exposing the shameful provisions of the measure—said that their fears were groundless, that such a bill was not likely to be signed, and that the members of the Bar, "pusillanimous as peascods," were disquieting themselves in vain. Since then, facts have come out which leave no doubt in any intelligent man's mind that the clauses for suppressing free speech and a free Press were introduced by a fraud, that the Judiciary Committee did not adopt the obnoxious "amendments," and that the Legislature knew nothing whatever about them. The *World* waits until these things are made known before giving its opinion in favor of the Governor signing the bill. Is there any justification for such conduct as this?

The *World* argues in this way: The gagging portion of the bill is undoubtedly "arbitrary." "We don't believe," it says, "that the present authority of the Judges to punish contempts ought to be enlarged." "This power"—the power given to the Judges in the bill—"is an abridgment of the freedom of the Press. There is no good reason why Judges, more than any other class of public officers, should be exempted from criticism"—and so on. In short, the *World* first makes out a very good case *against* the bill, and then goes on to say that the Governor might as well sign it. And upon what ground does it reconcile itself to this extraordinary inconsistency? Why, that the Judges would not use the authority placed in their hands! It is all done in fun. Open your door to the house-breaker, and you will find him too much of a gentleman to walk in. A man like Judge BARNARD may safely be intrusted with the power to crush public liberties, because he is quite certain never to use it. Is there anybody but the *World* who feels so sure of that?

Has Judge BARNARD's discretion and command of temper been such as to justify the people placing unlimited confidence in either? His decisions have often been, to say the least, very remarkable; his impartiality has sometimes been questioned, on apparently strong grounds; he has even used his opportunities as a Judge, on more than one occasion, to willfully slander private character, in a base and cowardly way, from the Bench. And this is the man into whose hands we are to place a formidable instrument, upon the assurance that he will never use it. He is to have the knife, and we are to bare our throats, because we are promised by the *World* that he will never take a mean advantage of us. Gov. HOFFMAN must think that the public have gone mad if he supposes they are to be duped by such stuff as this.

The opinion of the *World* would not be worth discussing but for the probability that it is only an echo of the "Ring's" commands. Another Ring organ, the *Herald*, put forward a statement, on Saturday, in describing a real or pretended interview with some friend of the Governor's, which confirms the impression that the Tweedites mean to have this bill signed—not for the purpose of putting it in force, mark you—they are too honorable to think of doing such a thing—but merely to teach the Governor to know his masters. "If they want it signed," said the oracle "interviewed" by the *Herald*, "the Governor, I think, will sign it. The protests of the Bar Association he cares little for in comparison to (*sic*) the wishes of the men I allude to." Observe, these are not the words of a Republican journal—they appear in a paper cordially attached to the "Ring." We have the lion's own picture of himself. The probability, then, seems to be that the Tweed and Sweeny faction have set their hearts upon having this bill. That is the reason why they committed abominable frauds in smuggling it through the Legislature. They did not take all that trouble for nothing. The only question remaining to be decided is, does the Governor still possess sufficient independence of character to do what is right, in defiance of the gang which has already injured his character and impaired his future position? Of course *he* is not to be hood-winked by the pretense of the *World*, that TWEED, BARNARD and the rest of them do not want to fire off the pistol which he is asked to load and place in their hands. He is well aware that if the bill is signed, it will be used without mercy. Certainly he would deserve credit for refusing to sign it, since the pressure put on him in the other direction has evidently been very great. Will he use his present opportunity for partly regaining his good name and the confidence of the public—or basely surrender some of the most precious of public liberties at the order of the men who are urging him forward to his ruin?

What Italy Reserves to Herself.

It might be supposed that the Pope's anger was occasioned by grievances other than the mere loss of his temporal power—grievances which far outweighed the considerate liberality of the Government. Nevertheless, the law just passed does no more than decree that discussion of religious matters shall be entirely free; that the Pope's guards shall be amenable to the laws of the realm; and that his palaces and estate, including the museums and library and their contents, are inalienable. These are the only points on which it was deemed essential to be explicit: it being well understood that if any of the dreadful results which the radicals predicted from the Pope's honors and privileges, should come to pass, the nation would not be slow to find a remedy.

VENOSTA, in fact, speaking in the House on Feb. 13, remarked significantly that "the Government does not imagine that this law is to be its last word on the Papal question." Evidently, much will depend on the Pope himself how soon the next word will become needful. Possibly his small opinion of the worth of the guarantees arises from the obvious reflection that a law of Parliament is not a finality, and that neither the respect nor the money to be paid him has been or can be made inalienable. Indeed, at least one-half the delay in passing the bill was due to the refusal of the Opposition to recognize the difference between a statute and a constitutional provision. Their very faith in the future triumph of their ideas, and the decadence of the Church, should have rendered them content to bide their time. They and the Pope should have been equally tranquil, on opposite grounds.

The international side of the Papal question was strongly insisted on in the debates by the Ministry and their followers. They admitted that the violation of the September Convention, and the consequent occupation of Rome, called for some satisfaction of the wounded sensibilities of other Catholic Powers; and it was left uncertain whether the law when passed should not be submitted to those Powers for ratification. In the meantime, however, the French catastrophe went on to the violent end which we have just witnessed. More and more the attention of Europe was absorbed in the spectacle of the civil war, to the exclusion of all other thoughts. Russia, too, had proved, by the London Conference, that the susceptibilities of Europe, in regard to violated treaties, were not so great as it had been natural to suppose. And finally, and above all, the fighting out of the conflict between France and Germany without interference had marked a new era of non-intermeddling and independence in the development of nations. Italy was not slow to perceive all this; and the result is that the new law takes its place on the statute-book as quietly as if it related to the draining of marshes. No foreign Power is notified, nor is any foreign criticism invited. It is needless to say that none will be offered.

It remains, now that Florence has been abandoned for Rome, to see how two sovereigns in one city will agree together; how liberally the laws of the Press will be interpreted in favor of religious freedom in discussion; and how soon the symptoms will appear of a disposition and tendency to undo what has just been so laboriously accomplished. So long as Italy remains a monarchy, there is no reason why the institution of the Papacy should not survive with it—unless the pretensions of the new dogma of infallibility and supremacy should be recklessly applied in a country which has always resisted them, and which has business too serious on its hands to be trifled with. If, however, it is Italy's destiny to undergo some republican revolution, like that which France has unwillingly and prematurely engaged in, there can be little doubt what would become of the Pope and his "guarantees."

Sound Democratic Doctrine.

In these days of Democratic platform-making, when the old party hacks and wire-pullers, like VALLANDIGHAM, are trying to wriggle themselves into public favor by stealing the thunder of their opponents, and making hypocritical professions of Republican principles, it is refreshing to encounter an honest and independent Democrat who is imbued with the true principles of his party, and who is bold enough to give them utterance. We find such a specimen of pure and undefiled Democracy in the person of the Attorney-General of California—"Jo" HAMILTON by name. California, by the way, is just the spot where one would naturally look for such a phenomenon as "Jo" HAMILTON. There is a frankness and freedom about the people of that rising young Commonwealth which one looks for in vain in older communities. They have a habit of speaking what they think, and thinking what they speak; and their deeds usually follow their words with such rapidity and consistency, and with such a disregard of legal and conventional forms, that they have come to be the terror of evil doers and the special disgust of hypocrites. It may be a delusion, but it is a cherished theory with Californians—especially the older residents, like the "Forty-niners"—that the portion of the earth's surface comprised within the limits of their State was specially set apart and reserved, from the beginning, as the theatre whereon the human race was to reach its final and full perfection of development, physically, intellectually, and morally. We venture to say, and we appeal to the "Blossoms," who have just returned from the land of the "Eureka," for the truth of our statement—that no man ever visited California without being told at least a dozen times a day, while he remained in the State, that if he would only stay there one year he would never be contented to live anywhere else. Nature's only mistake in making California, as the San Francisco *Alta* of the 20th inst. says, was in permitting a periodical drouth to afflict the land; but this mistake it is proposed to remedy by irrigation. Fortunately the drouth does not affect politics or politicians, and therefore there can be no "mistake" in looking to this otherwise perfect Commonwealth for an authoritative exposition of sound Democratic doctrine. And who so fit to be the expounder as the Attorney-General of the State, the officer specially elected by the California Democracy as their chosen advocate? Let the world therefore listen to "Jo" HAMILTON. In a speech delivered to the "Sprigs of Democracy" in San Francisco, on the 19th inst.—just about the time VALLANDIGHAM was taking his "new departure"—"Jo" thus announces the creed of the true Democrat:

> "We give up the colored vote entirely to the Republicans. It is of Republican origin, and the Democracy don't want it. [Applause.] The Democratic Party will have no colored voters, if in power, and, this being their well-known principle, why should they court the votes of colored men? They revolt from the idea. But if colored men desire to vote the Democratic ticket, let them do so; every vote, so received, will count two from the other party. Young men constitute the great hope and joy (and fear) of the Democratic Party. If they work well the party will be successful; if they fail to use their youthful energies and exert their great influence, the utter defeat of the great doctrines of Democracy will as surely follow. The old men of the party are worthless; they are the leaders who pull the wires, while the young men do the work and pile up the votes on election day. The young men for me. [Cheers from the juveniles.] *A young Democrat working at an anvil could, perhaps, by knocking at the head of a Republican, convert him. This policy should prevail to a large extent.*"

How much more natural, honest, and truthful the above exposition of Democratic doctrine sounds than the hesitating, stammering, hypocritical utterances of VALLANDIGHAM and the *World*. "Jo" HAMILTON's platform has the ring of the true Democratic metal—especially that part which recommends the conversion of Republicans by knocking them on the head. We agree with "Jo" that "this policy should prevail to a large extent." It is the genuine Kuklux policy, and has been found to work like a charm down South. Republicanism dwindles rapidly under it, and even negroes are constrained under its influence to vote the Democratic ticket, where every vote "counts two." No policy could be better suited to the Democracy of this City. A slight change of weapons only would be necessary—a mere substitution of the blacksmith's hammer for the shillalah or the car-hook.

The Wisdom of Punishment.

The public sentiment which has been awakened by several recent murder cases cannot fail to have a beneficial influence. These cases have brought to light that latent sense of justice which is almost universally discovered when any unusual demand for its exercise calls it out. They have revealed to a great multitude of men and women a conviction that to punish criminals, and to punish them with sufficient severity to deter others from committing the same crime, is not revengeful, or cruel, but thoroughly benevolent. A bad life that has been forfeited by malicious violence is sacrificed to save many good lives, and to enable honest people to live without the fear of being robbed and murdered.

Now, this is a lesson that for years past we have greatly needed to learn. Violence and rascality of all kinds have been so tenderly treated, so excused and pitied, by a pernicious sentimentality, that crime, if boldly committed, had come to be considered a sort of heroism. Hanging was "about played out," as one of these brutal fellows said. Our Courts have been made to be thorn-hedges, cultivated between criminals and their pursuers. All possible difficulties have been thrown in the way of justice. Absurd rules have been pressed to the utmost to make it expensive and tedious to secure a jury, and to make it probable that when obtained they would be an ignorant and stupid set of men. Every trivial error, every technical defect, every slip on the part of the prosecuting attorney, has opened a door of escape for scoundrels of whose guilt no one doubted. And when, with a consciousness of being distinguished men, they smilingly walked out free by the way that had been opened for them at so much cost to the people, the foolish crowd applauded. It is good to have all this broken in upon by a little salutary severity. The community receives no advantage when the impression is made on the minds of the dangerous classes that danger does not threaten them. Natural law would make them feel that it is dangerous to be dangerous; and we shall not be wise in dealing with such matters if we depart very far from this teaching. Thoughtful people are beginning to feel it. Thousands have rejoiced—with no emotion akin to cruelty, or to the love of mere suffering—at all the evils which befel the burglars of Binghamton. Much that makes life worth having depends on the prompt and terrible punishment of men who have set themselves to gratify their passions or their greed by breaking the laws.

We are glad to know that this sense of justice is extending to other matters beside gross and violent crimes. The heavy penalty of social avoidance and neglect is visited more promptly than formerly on the sleek, respectable men who get rich by robbing others, or by helping the robbers to do their stealing legally and safely. They discover, we are told, in many a parlor and in many a business office, that it is not a praiseworthy thing to be mixed up with rascality. It is better to make less money, and to make it among honest men, than to lose the respect and influence which money cannot buy. If men could rid themselves at will of the consequences of their evil deeds, it would overthrow innumerable safeguards of society, and undermine great interests that now are stable and reliable. An excess of mercy is cruel and short-sighted injustice.

The same considerations apply to the most heinous kinds of political crimes. We shall do well to remember this just now in our dealing with those who were most prominent and culpable in the late rebellion. It sounds very magnanimous to say "let by-gones be by-gones," and to grant a universal amnesty, and to open the way for DAVIS and STEPHENS and TOOMBS, and the other leaders of that monstrous attempt, to come back into the Senate or House, and if they can, to take possession of the Presidency of the nation whose life they tried to destroy. But it would not be magnanimous; and it would produce upon their minds none of the effects of magnanimity. It would be simply the timidity and weakness of injustice, and it would merely embolden them to be defiant, and imperious, and renewedly aggressive upon the underlying principles of the Constitution, and on the true unity of the nation. They openly glory in their shame. There is no hope whatever that they will accept the advice of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, or of their dear friend VALLANDIGHAM; and what would be the probable effect on the future history of our country if we let these men go free from all the consequences of their gigantic crime? We should make a vast and flagrant wickedness safe for those who concoct it and direct its execution. We should permit national honors and rewards to be given to those who, for no just cause whatever, have slain our sons, robbed the country of its ships, its forts, its commerce, and have struck fiercely at its life. They are the Rulloffs of the nation, and it will be an evil hour for all parties when we trample justice under foot in order to open for them the way to places of honor and influence.

The "Accident" at Pittston.

We have now full particulars of the mining disaster at Pittston. Seventeen of the forty men who entered the shaft in full health were brought out dead. Three more have since died, and some of the others are not expected to survive. The horrors of Avondale have been repeated, and there cannot be a doubt that want of proper care is the cause of this new calamity. The mine, like that at Avondale, was constructed without shafts for the purpose of ventilation. The breaker, a wooden structure liable to take fire at any time, covered the mouth of the mine. It was a complete death-trap, and no man, entering the mine who thought of the matter at all, could have reasonable hope that he would come out alive, in case a severe accident occurred. The fire was occasioned, according to present information, by friction in some parts of the machinery used for craking coal. This, too, may be called "an accident"—but it is an accident which might have been prevented. The "Mine Ventilation" law has been wholly disregarded. The only means for supplying fresh air was by the main shaft, and if this became choked from any cause, especially from fire, the persons in the mine were almost sure to be suffocated. The continued recklessness of human life on the part of owners or managers of mines calls for exemplary punishment, and a prompt revision of the laws for the regulation of mines.

MINOR TOPICS.

There is no longer any doubt that the Communists of Paris have added to their atrocious crimes by murdering the Archbishop of Paris, the Abbé DUGUERRY, and sixty-two other "hostages" whom they had unfortunately captured. And these assassins are the men whom Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON and other "advanced thinkers" are holding up to us as model heroes. They represent a great cause; they may be a little hot-headed, but in the main they deserve the sympathy and good wishes of mankind. It is a good job that "mankind" is not to be led by the nose by "advanced thinkers." The Communists will be execrated until history has ceased to be written in this world. And now, what next? Paris is half destroyed; the sufferings undergone by the inhabitants must have been appalling; women and children must have perished by thousands; trade is suspended; everywhere there must be misery and uncertainty. The Germans crushed France, and then left it to the mercy of its own cut-throats. For that, perhaps, the Germans are not to be blamed—but the people of France, and especially of Paris, have suffered bitterly in consequence. Today France has practically no Government worthy of the name. The administration of a dotard cannot last long. Fresh convulsions must occur before order is produced out of all this chaos—and in the meantime what Germany did not destroy, the French are destroying for themselves. Such is one result of the "blood and iron" specific for settling national disputes. After all, does not the "Treaty of Washington" represent wiser ideas?

Mayor HALL is a great man in many ways. He is, although few people would think so, a great journalist; and so anxious is he to maintain the "honor" of the calling, that he causes long articles to be published showing that the Press ought to be "strictly impersonal"—while at the same time he does more than any other man to violate the ordinary rules of journalism, and to prevent public writers from doing their work in peace and silence. His paper is filled with personal statements about writers for the Press, and no opportunity is lost of breaking down the anonymous principle which Mayor HALL says it is our duty to keep up. "Mr. Buggins wrote the article in Friday's *Drainpipe*," says the Mayor—and he ought to know all about the *Drainpipe*—while he cries out in the same breath, "Pray keep yourselves in the back-ground, you journalists!" And then the Mayor has at his beck and call writers who will stab anybody, man or woman, whom he chooses to name. That sort of thing adds much to the "dignity" of the Press, and increases the very high estimation in which journalists are already held by the intelligent portion of the public. If anybody wants to set a calumny afloat, let him apply to the Mayor—he knows the "journalists" who will "fix the job" in a trice.

Assuredly Judge DOWLING kept his promise to "knock" the pugilists "out of time." By sending two prize-fighters to prison for a year, and imposing a heavy fine besides, with imprisonment until it is paid, he has probably abolished the "noble art of self-defense" at one blow. What would PEARCE EGAN, author of *Tom and Jerry*, have said to such a Judge? The sentence really does seem to be a little too severe, considering that this was the first conviction of the culprits; but, probably, it was necessary as an "example." Judge DOWLING generally knows what he is about, and his reasons for inflicting this punishment are doubtless good. Now, let prize-fighters be content to teach the noble art to amateurs. In that way they can be of use, by enabling quietly-disposed people to acquire a very effective method of protecting themselves, without knife or pistol.

The present condition of Laurens-street is a disgrace to even this misgoverned City. When the proposed widening process was decided upon, it was announced with a great flourish of trumpets as a grand improvement, and a necessary increase to the leading traffic thoroughfares of the City; but as yet Laurens-street, or "South Fifth-avenue," has afforded no relief to Broadway, but on the contrary, is almost useless as a thoroughfare at all. From Canal-street all the way up to Washington Parade-ground—also in a delicious state of studied and artistic confusion—Laurens-street is simply a paradise for bricklayers' laborers. Huge piles of building materials loom up on every block, while immense mounds of rubbish and dangerous pitfalls vary the delightful landscape, so ingeniously contrived by the men who are to receive no one knows how much money for their skillful mismanagement of the alterations. Real estate all along the new thoroughfare is positively damaged instead of being improved, in consequence of the delays made to finish the street or avenue, whichever it is; and owners of property are already beginning to evince their disapprobation of the manner in which our rulers propose to perform their duties. The Fall weather was wasted in frivolous delays, and all through the Winter work was virtually suspended on the street, though private enterprise succeeded in erecting buildings in place of those demolished. Now that the heat of Summer is upon us, the work still drags slowly on, and it is difficult to surmise the exact date at which the street will be finished and ready for the traffic it was intended to accommodate.

The Captain-General of the Island of Cuba has, apparently, set up as an independent sovereign—at least he refuses obedience to the orders of the home Government. The Cabinet at Washington are now considering the seizure of plantations belonging to citizens of the United States on the Island of Cuba. Nearly two years ago a plantation, valued at between one and two millions of dollars, the property of a United States citizen, was seized, and though the Captain-General has been twice ordered to release it, the orders have not been obeyed and he now claims as a condition of the release, the payment of $100,000 in gold. The disturbed condition of affairs in Spain has permitted the Captain-General of Cuba to exercise the powers of an independent sovereign, and the orders of the home Government have been obeyed or not as suited his pleasure. Such a state of affairs as this cannot very well be permanent.

ILLINOIS.

Close of the Anniversaries in Chicago—Hospitality of the Citizens—Fifty Years' Board in a Week—Interesting Resume of the Work—The State Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 25, 1871.

The great crowd gathered here at the Baptist Anniversaries has dispersed. The closing meeting of the last of the series—the Education Convention—has just been held. Our Baptist churches provided "hospitality" for about 2,500, and did it well. The sojourn of the great body was about a week, so that the whole amount of "board" amounted to nearly fifty years for a single person. It is something of a serious tax, but our Baptist friends seemed to enjoy it.

At the last meeting of the Missionary Union, three young men were set apart for the Burman mission, but are not to sail until Fall. The old officers were mainly re-elected, yet there was a slight infusion of young Western blood into the Board of Managers. One of the new Board, however—Hon. J. R. OSGOOD, of Indianapolis, an able and useful man—died at midnight of the day of his election, very unexpectedly and very suddenly.

The sessions of all the societies were mainly harmonious. The exceptions were some display of secesh feeling in the discussions of the Home Mission Society by some gentleman from the South, and a slight flare-up on the New-York "lease" question, which an officious gentleman introduced and wanted to get an expression thereon—and he got it. The publishers of the *Standard*, the Baptist organ of the North-west, issued a large and well-filled daily during the sessions, with ample reports of all the doings.

WESTERN BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

A Convention has been in session yesterday and today in the First Baptist Church, composed of delegates from the Baptist Academies, Colleges and Theological Seminaries in the West. There were other friends of education present. The whole number registered being 221. It was held under the auspices of the Educational Commission of your City, of which Prof. S. S. CUTTING is the Secretary and "Executive Committee." Papers were read upon various subjects by gentlemen previously designated. These were able and well prepared, and the discussions upon them spirited and instructive. Hon. MARK H. DUNNELL, member of Congress elect from Minnesota, presided over the deliberations of the Convention.

The object of these Conventions is general and denominational. It is expected that an increased interest will be awakened among the Baptists of the country in behalf of education and religion—of a more generous culture, based upon Christian principles. The Baptists have control of eleven institutions in the West under the name of colleges or universities. At the head of the educational institutions of the West undoubtedly stands the University of Chicago—though named university, it is but a well-equipped college. The future is looked to to realize the promise of its name. It has over three hundred students in the various departments, and although laboring under the usual financial difficulties, it grows year by year in public favor. Its success and prosperity are mainly owing to the labors of its able President, Rev. J. C. BURROUGHS, LL.D., who has brought it up through much tribulation from nothing to its present high standing. The discussions and action in the Convention, all tended in one direction, the building up and sustaining Baptist educational institutions, sufficient, at least, to educate the five million people of the country, whom it is claimed belong to the denomination. All were agreed upon this point, but there were diverse opinions as to the best manner of reaching it. Some favored dotting the country with academies; others would erect colleges instead. Female collegiate education was indorsed, and the admission of both sexes into the same institutions favored. Another great burden was the difficulty of devising ways and means of increasing the number of college students generally, and students for the ministry particularly. On the whole, the Convention was a decided success.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is still favoring us with its dignified presence. It is more of a business and legislative body than are the Baptist societies. Their exercises were mainly of a devotional character, and the discussion of general or special religious subjects. The denomination is not troubled with any legislative authority outside of each individual church. The General Assembly, too, has had its accustomed flare-up on the dead, but constantly being resurrected, slavery question. Some of the old leaven of controversy yet remains, and quite a spirited debate occurred a day or two since, in which some of the old opinions and prejudices were ventilated quite vigorously. This afternoon the Assembly was engaged in appointing delegates to corresponding bodies, and to addresses from such bodies abroad. The addresses by delegates from England and Wales were listened to with much interest.

The report of the Home Mission Society shows that the expenditures have been over $70,000 in excess of the receipts, which are about $20,000 less than last year, while the expenses are $50,000 greater. Of the missionaries employed, 169 are in New-York, 161 in Pennsylvania, 109 in Ohio. One would think it was about time these old States ceased to be missionary ground. The Assembly will probably stay with us all next week, as it has much important business on hand not yet reached. A grand temperance mass-meeting, under the auspices of the National Society, is announced for Monday evening, to be addressed by Rev. JOHN HALL, of New-York, Rev. J. B. DUNN, of Boston, and others.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In pursuance of the call made by the Governor, our State Legislature is again in session. The controversy about the State-house is already reopened, and the indications are that the Springfield interest have made "arrangements" to defeat the friends of removal. One or two, or more of the Chicago members who are interested in having the people taxed to improve the wild lands known as parks, are understood to have gone into the log-rolling business with the State-house men, and that both measures are to be put through. If these matters and the Penitentiary can be disposed of, it is probable that the session will be a comparatively brief one, as these constitute the great bones of contention. In strictly local news there is not much of great importance. We have had, today and last night, a bountiful and much-needed rain, which will be of untold value to the farmers, as their crops were suffering badly. The potato scourge seems to pervade the State, and the farmers are in despair so far as that crop is concerned. They come like the locusts of Egypt, and like a winged destruction annihilate the growing vines and render them fruitless. They began as soon as the vines appeared above the ground, and have increased in numbers as the season advances. Our cattle men have found a new outlet for their trade. There is an almost unprecedented rush to the Utah mines. Mormondom is fairly overrun with treasure-seekers, and everybody is absorbed in an eager scramble to reach the rich places of the south-western mountains of the Territory. A gentleman who has just returned from his first shipment of cattle to Salt Lake City reports a most successful venture, which is to be repeated as long as the demand, which is quite heavy, lasts. Business is good, and money apparently plentiful. Still there is much property invested in stores unemployed; but the rapid building of the past few years has caused the supply to outrun the demand. A large number of dwellings remain untaken, although a decided concession has been made in the price of rents. For instance, one dwelling near by, on Wabash-avenue, was held at $1,000 to the 1st of May. Subsequently it was offered at $800. It is still untaken at $650, the last price.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The Honors Showered Upon Him in Augusta, Ga.—He Asserts that the Principles of the Lost Cause Will Yet Triumph—Similar Rebel Sentiments from Henry W. Hilliard.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, May 26.

From a dispatch received here yesterday afternoon by Gen. L. McLAWS, it was learned that Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS would arrive in the city on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, at 7¾ o'clock. Upon the arrival of the train, the large assemblage present closed around the car, anxious to look upon the face of one who must ever bear an exalted position in the affections of the Southern people. A committee, consisting of Gen. M. A. STOVALL, Gen. L. McLAWS, Hon. CHARLES ESTES, Mayor, and members of the City Council, entered the car in which Mr. DAVIS was seated, and performed the agreeable duty of extending the hospitalities of the city. With Gens. STOVALL and McLAWS and Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, Mr. DAVIS was driven to the Planters' Hotel, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, and of the gallant firemen, out at the time in response to an alarm of fire. Escorted to one of the parlors of the Planters', Mr. DAVIS was subjected to a cordial hand-shaking by a large number of citizens.

At 9 o'clock a number of citizens escorted Mr. DAVIS to supper, Gen. M. A. STOVALL taking the head of the table. No speeches were made at the supper-table. A few minutes after supper was finished, the colored cornet band appeared in front of the hotel and played two or three inspiriting airs. A very large crowd had collected to participate in the serenade. In response to enthusiastic and repeated calls for the distinguished visitor, Mr. DAVIS, accompanied by Hon. H. W. HILLIARD and the Committee, appeared upon the balcony, welcomed by the earnest and prolonged cheers of the crowd below. The applause subsiding, Mr. HILLIARD delivered the following welcoming address, which elicited frequent spirited applause:

MR. DAVIS: We are here to welcome you. I do not know that any higher tribute can be paid to any man than that which we offer to you this evening. You hold no office. You can confer no patronage. But you see around you those who come to offer you the unbought tribute of their respect and admiration. It is but just to you, and to the great cause you represented, to say that no man ever bore himself more heroically through the storm of war than you did, while it lasted, and no man ever bore himself with more dignity under the disaster and the ruin of a grand cause than you have done. MARIUS, seated upon the ruins of Carthage, deplored his broken fortunes. You have quietly submitted your cause to history. History will vindicate you. I well remember when I met you for the first time. We took our seats in the Congress of the United States from neighboring States. You sat on the Democratic side of the House, and I took my place with the Whigs. Divided as those two great parties were, both were patriotic. Both respected the Constitution; neither party sought to crush the States; neither party undertook to construct a great central despotism. But when a faction rose into power and placed its representative in the seat of Executive authority, all was changed. I do not enter into the history of the events that followed. I know that you were not rash. You did what you could to save the Republic, to promote peace, to adjust the quarrel. But when the Southern States made their declaration of independence, and constructed a common Government for their defense, you were called to the post of authority, of danger and of duty. I do not now propose to review the dread drama that closed in the overthrow of the Southern cause. That is not a lost cause. It is the cause of constitutional liberty, and will yet triumph. I am instructed to welcome you to the hospitalities of the City of Augusta.

In response, Mr. DAVIS was particularly happy, and it is a matter of regret that we cannot present his speech just as it fell upon the appreciative ears of the delighted assemblage. He recognized the peculiar claims of Georgia upon him and of himself upon Georgia, in that in this ancient City of Augusta his father had identified himself with the Revolutionary struggle for liberty. If the late struggle for the principles of constitutional liberty had been a crime, it was his misfortune, for which he had fully suffered. Aware of the eagerness with which every word he might utter was watched for and skillfully misrepresented, he would be silent, not from apprehensions as to the result of him individually, but as his utterances were made to affect the interests of the Southern people. He did not conceive that the principles of the "lost cause" were dead, or that the truth should remain crushed. He counseled fortitude and patience, believing that the South could afford to be patient under her wrong, until a returning sense of justice achieved the rights of every freeman—a period to which he confidently looked. With his feelings, he was fearful to trust himself to speak, because he could not think one thing and speak another. He looked forward, however, to the time when he might with propriety speak to his fellow-citizens as his heart moved him, and bade them farewell, expressing the hope that God would be with them. During the delivery of his brave and cheering address, Mr. DAVIS was greeted with the most enthusiastic shouts of approval by the audience. At the conclusion of his address, the band paid the tribute of a parting piece, and Mr. DAVIS was escorted from the balcony.

Heavy Verdict Against the Erie Railway Company.

In the Supreme Court, Sullivan County, on the 25th inst., a verdict for $20,000 damages in favor of DUNCAN S. WALKER, of Washington, D. C., was rendered against the Erie Railway Company. The plaintiff, who was a Brevet Brigadier-General during the war, and was, at the time of the accident for which damages were sought, law partner of his father, Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, was riding in the smoking-car of the Cincinnati express with a party of gentlemen on March 8, 1869. When near Sloatsburg the side of the car was driven in by a rail projecting from a platform-car on a passing construction train, and the plaintiff was knocked down by a severe blow on the face, had several teeth knocked out, and was otherwise badly injured. He suffered from a severe concussion of the brain and spinal cord, so that he has been threatened with paralysis, and has since been unable to attend to his professional duties. He sued for $100,000 and costs.

The case came up before Judge LEARNED and a jury, at Monticello. HENRY BRODHEAD, Esq., with whom were associated on the trial Judge REYNOLDS, of Brooklyn, and Gen. A. C. NEVIN, of Monticello, being attorneys for plaintiff, and Messrs. NEWELL, DENMAN and PRENTISS appearing for defendants. The defendants had been saying from the start that "these backwoods men would sell anything for $1,000," and it is therefore to be supposed that they were very much astonished at the verdict.

RELIGIOUS.

PARIS AND THE PULPIT.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Views Concerning the Upheaval that has Desolated the French Capital.

The fact having become known yesterday that Mr. BEECHER was to speak in the evening on the present condition of Paris, had the effect of filling Plymouth Church to its utmost capacity; indeed, long before the hour for commencing the services had arrived standing room had become a luxury. The text was the seventh and eighth verses of the eighteenth chapter of Revelation:

> "How much she hath glorified herself and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her; for she saith in her heart, I sit a queen, and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow. Therefore shall her plagues come in one day, death and mourning and famine, and she shall be utterly burned with fire, for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her."

I do not, said he, apply these words to the fashionable capital of Europe as if I supposed they were a prophecy; although, if they were, we scarcely could imagine how lines could have been trained more exactly to fit the condition of affairs. After reviewing the war by which, as he said, one of the proudest and strongest nations went to pieces like clay before iron, Mr. BEECHER examined the causes of the desolating civil strife that followed. The extraordinary part of this, he said, is that this is not merely the outbreak of a rabble, or the fury of men suffering from hunger, but this is a crusade in favor of certain distinct moral and social ideas. The working men of Paris have been studying government; they have read, talked, lectured and listened. Doubtless they have had educated leaders, men of science and culture, to indoctrinate them, the result of which is that the great mass are educated up to a distinct scheme of Government, and the bottom of it is now broken up, and this vast revolution has taken place at the close of the war for the purpose of gaining certain great ends. They want to increase the amount of individual liberty; they hold, it may be said, that absolute individual liberty may exist, and yet society be preserved; nor are they altogether alone in this dream. It is proposed to try an experiment upon a magnificent scale; all the institutions that have grown up around us as the slow results of human experience are to be overthrown, and the new theory set to work in their place. It is to be observed in their programme that the noble and middle classes have had their time of governing, and that it now time for the bottom to take the reins, and there is but little doubt that these same ideas have found place not only among the working people of the other cities of France, but they are held in some degree by a large number of the laborers of Europe. Of course, the outworking of the idea will, among different people, be largely controlled by surroundings and education. The Celtic blood is turbulent and revolutionary, while the Germanic tends to self-restraint. On looking closely at these men it will also be found that they are without religious faith. It is not to me so very important that men should believe in this creed or that creed, but that men should be entirely destitute of religious aspirations appears to me horrible. After pointing out at length the bearings of these views upon actual life, Mr. BEECHER turned his attention to this country, and stated that the very problems that are now crying for settlement in France are likely to confront us sooner or later. The disposition to divide society into classes, the rapid growth of strong corporations, and the mass of ignorance brought daily to our shores, were all pointed out as causes that may, if not counteracted, land us sooner or later in the present condition of Paris. The system of common schools of the country he looked upon as one of the great defenses of liberty and order, but more than all he placed his hopes on the daily newspapers. Would to God, said he, that those that conduct them were fully conscious of their great responsibility, and would act accordingly. In conclusion he expressed the hope that out of the great disorder now prevailing, higher life for all society would be evolved.

The Catastrophe of Paris, as Viewed by Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON preached at the Broadway Tabernacle, last night, before an immense congregation, on "Moral Lessons and Illustrations of Bible Truths, from the Fate of Paris." After reading the eighteenth chapter of Revelations, the preacher spoke of the shock which the catastrophe of Paris—the head of civilization and the focus of eighteen centuries of the progress of humanity has given the world. Some, he said, jump to the conclusion from these appalling scenes that the French are unfit for self-government, but before we lecture the French on self-government we ought to attain to it ourselves; we should solve the problems of having honest men in office, and men who are elected put in office. Some interpret this as a special divine retribution on France, and Paris in particular, for its crimes. As an illustration of this, I read with feelings of deep mortification for Christianity, a resolution adopted last week by the Presbyterian Synod, in Philadelphia, the tone and manner of which are monstrous. It seems to me that the spirit that penned such a resolution, as a spirit that would burn Paris—assuming to be the executioners of divine justice. I protest against it in the name of Christianity, civilization and humanity. It means that this calamity is a righteous retribution for the specific act of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and a spirit of exultation runs through it that seems to me absolutely barbarous. The preacher reviewed the causes that led to the catastrophe, among others the religious intolerance long the policy of the Government, and which caused a reaction of skepticism. He showed that there is no moral stamina in skepticism. The men who dragged the venerable Archbishop to a dungeon and committed such awful excesses, would have crucified the Lord. We need moral safeguards. We must educate the people in moral ideas. We must guard against the danger of legislative meddling with questions not political, especially the religious question and the labor question—against its tampering with the funds of the State in the interests of a sect. If a sect is to be pampered with State funds, and that thing goes on, it will provoke resistance. [Applause by stamping with the feet.] We want liberty for every man, and no sect to be up above another. [Applause again from the immense congregation.] The preacher next spoke of the necessity of caring for those 600,000 people in our tenement-houses, and said if not, the rich would hear from them. He concluded by alluding to the feud of blood between England and America as terminated happily by the treaty, and thus lasting peace insured between kindred nations. This was also applauded with considerable warmth by the congregation.

O. B. Frothingham and the Fallen City.

In the course of a sermon on "The Battle of Life," yesterday, Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, after speaking of the evils of luxury, said: Think of Paris as it was, magnificent and luxuriant, its people basking in the sun of opulence, and see what it is now. Once the seat of beauty and grace and loveliness, a gorgeous banquet of the senses, skepticism everywhere rampant, it gave itself up to luxuriance, and became a nation without a religion. An invader comes, after an ineffectual struggle it was forced to succumb, being unable to give battle. Then comes civil war, and they tear each others' hearts out, they destroy the monuments of their past greatness, and one of the proudest nations of the earth is humbled to the dust. Thus the punishment of Providence comes upon them for their skepticism, and the battle of life is forced upon them.

The Methodist National Camp-Meeting.

The seventh national camp-meeting of the M. E. Church, will, as last year, be held at Round Lake, Saratoga County, N. Y., and the exercises will commence Tuesday, July 4, and close Friday, July 14, 1871.

The grounds will be ready for the erection of tents on and after the 25th of June. The large and beautiful grove in which the meeting will be held, is located immediately on the line of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, about midway between Troy and Saratoga Springs, and is in full view of Round Lake—a picturesque sheet of water about one mile in diameter. There is a most abundant supply of good shade, and excellent spring water. The neighborhood is extraordinarily healthy; the grounds, consisting of about forty acres, inclosed with a substantial high fence, are in fine condition; and the whole affair is one of the very best Camp Meeting arrangements to be found in the country.

The distances from the grounds to different leading points are as follows: To New-York, 174 miles; to Boston, 231 miles; to Buffalo, 350 miles; to Binghamton, 160 miles; to Montreal, (Canada,) 243 miles; to Burlington, 144 miles; to Rutland, 77 miles; to Albany, 24 miles; to Troy, 18 miles; to Saratoga Springs, 12 miles. Excursion tickets, at a discount, will be sold by most of the railroad and steam-boat routes. Passengers will be landed immediately on the grounds, and will thus avoid the expense and annoyance of omnibus fares. No trains will run to the camp on the Sabbath.

All tents, whether public or private, will be subject to the rules and regulations of the meeting; and the Executive Committee reserve the right to vacate any tent which in their judgment the good of the meeting requires. Those who furnish their own tents will be charged a small amount for ground rent, one cent per square foot for whatever ground the party may occupy.

No tent will be allowed to be taken down or removed without the consent of the Executive Committee, until the close of the meeting. A charge will be made for extra lumber, tent poles, stakes and pins.

Good board can be secured on the ground at the following prices: Single meals, breakfast and tea, fifty cents each; dinner, seventy-five cents; and $1 per day for three days and upward. One or more of the boarding tents will be ready 1st July. Clergymen will be allowed twenty per cent. discount.

It is expected that all parties will furnish their own bedding, and straw will be furnished at reasonable prices. Groceries and provisions, meats, vegetables, milk, bakery, crockery, lanterns, pails, oil, &c., will be furnished on the grounds at reasonable prices. Also hay and grain for horses. Telegraph and Express offices have been established on the camp grounds. Charges on express packages must be prepaid.

WRONGS OF THE RING.

A Scathing Rebuke from Rev. T. De Witt Talmage—What Should Be Done With the Rulers of New-York.

Last night Rev. DE WITT TALMAGE delivered a further lecture on the curses of New-York and Brooklyn at his Tabernacle, which was crowded to its very extreme limit. He chose two verses from Zachariah for his text, which pictured a city of peace and quietude, in which boys and girls were at play, and where old men and women could walk abroad without harm. The lecture was chiefly directed to the municipal authorities and legislators of the two cities, and in words most severe the speaker said that he denounced them as "the greatest frauds under the sun." Who were they? Go to New-York City Hall, see those men rushing to and fro from one department to another fixing some gigantic swindle, or inflicting some new tax upon the honest and hard-working man, in order to make fortunes for themselves. Why, at these times, a man who was honest could hardly support a comfortable home, owing to the extent of the present taxation; everything was taxed that should not be; in fact, a small fortune was required to pay them all. Who was keeping FOSTER, the condemned murderer, in his cell? Why, the people, honest people, and would have to until the finish. Our prisons were filled with many who had stolen a few dollars' worth of property, or a loaf of bread, to save a starving family, and they were punished, because they had not stolen sufficient to be let free. The fair thing would be for the prison doors to be opened, and their present occupants liberated, and for the municipal authorities and a number of scheming legislators to take thier places, and then the City might be saved from the knavery and wholesale plunder which we were now subjected to. He alluded to the Ring, who coined thousands and thousands by their open plunder, men who could be seen with their fast and costly spans, and who would make you believe they were giving up every moment of their time in the interest of the people, while all the while they were taking money out of your pockets. He knew a change would come sooner or later, and New-York and other cities would be such that boys and girls could play about, and old men and women walk about, in safety. This could not be, however, until proper men were in office, and the Gospel had done its work. Then there would be no need of Raymond-street Jail, no occasion for the Tombs to shelter and provide for the murderer and the drunkard, but in their place, institutions which would adorn the country, and peace and good will reigning in the place of hellish iniquity.

CORRUPT LEGISLATION.

The Evils of the Day and Their Remedy—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Ewer.

Last evening, Rev. Dr. EWER delivered at Christ Church the second sermon of the course on "The Evils of the Day and their Remedy." Dr. EWER opened by stating his desire to make two preliminary remarks, forced upon him by the incidents of the past week. First, he wished to impress upon his hearers that in this course of sermons he should have nothing to do with questions that divide the political parties. It was an axiom with him that such questions ought just as much to be settled outside the Church as questions touching electricity or philology, or anything else concerning which there has been no revelation of God to the Church. It was his happiness to believe that there are just as many men in one political party who love honesty as there is in the other; and his opinion was in behalf of uprightness to the honest men of both parties. He desired neither to be misunderstood nor misinterpreted, as had often been his luck in the past four years—for instance, in having been lately charged that he had stated Christianity to be a failure, which he took this occasion to declare was simply an utter and absurd falsehood. He was led to these remarks from the fact that one of the papers had attacked him, thinking, no doubt, that some false rumor or other was to be blazoned here to the detriment of its political party. Secondly, he would have nothing to do with the theological differences of Christendom, but as another paper had charged him with being on a new track, it was due to himself and his parish to explain that he was on no new track, and he desired to do so now, once and for all, that there might not be afterward in these sermons the faintest allusion to controversial theology. Three years ago, said the speaker, he had endeavored to point out the underlying cause of the prevailing infidelity of America, and therefore of the widespread iniquity—the God-defying bribery, corruption and licentiousness. That cause was a departure from the early church Christianity which, between modern Romanism and modern Protestantism, was well nigh forgotten. If this statement was correct, and it was yet to be disproved, the only lasting cure of our enormous evils would be not to try either Protestantism or Romanism over again, but to fairly and truly Christianize the people according to the early church standard. This process, instead of being a failure in this church, or anywhere else, as the newspaper referred to intimated, and therefore calling for abandonment, is, on the other hand advancing hopefully everywhere. This process of cure, however, was too slow to overtake the consequences of our infidelity-bred evils, and he therefore looked for some other remedy that can meantime come in to act more promptly and save us, if possible, from divine wrath. He was on no new track whatever, continued the speaker, but on the same old track, after the evils that afflict our land. While still continuing to appeal to the theological intellect of America, we throw ourselves back for weapons, against Satan and the sins around us, upon the vast reservoir of moral power that exists in the community. For though the majority of Americans may not just now agree with us as to the causes and cure for our evils, we may be sure that the vast majority of Americans do believe in honesty. It takes but half an eye to see that the honest men of this land, of both political parties and both religions, have borne the general iniquity with which we are surrounded almost as long as they propose to. It takes but half an ear to hear mutterings of Vigilance Committees, and the mere mention of such a cure suggests a crying need of something. It was precisely such mutterings that took place in San Francisco as a precursor of the storm of 1851, and again in 1854. But do persons who make such terrible mention realize what Vigilance Committeeism is? It may succeed in a small place like San Francisco, but once let it break out in our large cities, and it means nothing less than awful bloodshed and an anarchy, from which may the good God deliver us. The speaker then compared the apathy of our own citizens to the similar apathy that prevailed in San Francisco in 1850 and 1853. Go to them in their counting-houses and say, "What are you going to do about it?" and they answer, "We can't help it; we have no time to attend to it;" and there the matter rests. The speaker here showed that in a hundred subtle ways the prevailing oppression of the lower classes by the unscrupulous wealthy and the illegal voting, the illgotten and badly administered laws and briberies; the neglected hot-beds, in which murders, arson, and burglary grew, were interfering all the time with everybody's business, slowly undermining the security of banks and churches and the sacredness of private homes. This was discovered in San Francisco, and there the citizens paid dearly for their apathy in the terrible times of the Vigilant. The speaker went on to state, it was futile to expect that a Government or laws would be one whit better than the people who made them. It was found in San Francisco that if the gamblers and grog-shops made the laws, they were not going to make them in the interest of the merchant or the honest laborer, but in their own interest. And they would be laws through the meshes of which iniquity could escape and be protected. In fact, it is useless to expect honesty to come from dishonesty, and the solitary basis out of which good laws and good government can spring is good citizens.

Dedication of St. John's M. E. Church.

The dedication of St. John's M. E. Church took place yesterday in the presence of a large congregation. The building is on Fifty-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, and is very neatly constructed and is capable of holding about 3,000 persons. The galleries are very spacious, and the wood-work is all genuine and mostly composed of polished oak. The organ is a finely-toned instrument, and the choir services were beautifully rendered. The cost of the building was $67,000, $50,000 of which has been paid, leaving a total debt of about $30,000. Bishop JANES, D. D., preached the dedication sermon.

Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Baltimore, invited donations of $1,000 each, and in four minutes five names were put down; still going on, he was able to announce twelve persons at $1,000 each. Nearly $20,000 was collected besides what was received at the doors. The Bishop then formally dedicated the church, and the proceedings were concluded with the Doxology.

Funeral of Gen. Louis Burger.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Gen. LOUIS BURGER took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the family residence, No. 113 Pineapple-street. The body was incased in a silver-mounted rose-wood coffin, on top of which was a silver plate inscribed with the record of deceased's life. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. HOUSEMANN, of the Schermerhorn Evangelical Church. The Second Brigade of the New-York National Guard, of which the deceased was commander, was out in full force, as an escort to the remains. The entire ceremony was of the most impressive character. The remains were interred in Green-Wood.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Chicago *Times* published the Pennsylvania Democratic nominations under the head "Obituary."

A Temperance Convention, to nominate State officers, is to be held at Watertown, Wis., on Tuesday, June 6.

Experiments in the army bakery in Washington have shown that 802 one-pound loaves of bread can be made from a barrel of flour.

Gen. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, whom the Democrats of Maine wished to nominate again for the Governorship, has refused to permit the use of his name.

The recent purchaser of an old house in Stratford, Conn., found an earthen jar containing specie in taking down the chimney, and has retired from business.

The Baltimore City Council has unanimously voted $1,000 to the widow of a policeman who was murdered while endeavoring to arrest an offender against the laws.

The Rochester *Express* reports a shower of small fishes in that city in a heavy rain on Thursday night. A similar story came from Mississippi a few days ago.

The Chicago *Tribune* is not pleased with the talk about dividing its State. It says that Illinois is a political integer, and is not susceptible of reduction to vulgar fractions, and it is only vulgar fools or maniacs that will propose it.

Everybody in New-Hampshire seems to feel that a constitutional convention should be held to reform some of the present absurdities in the composition of the State Legislature, the House having more members than the popular branch of Congress, and the Senate having but twelve.

The McFarland divorce case is to come up again in the Indiana Supreme Court, notice having been given of an appeal to that tribunal. MCFARLAND'S attorney moved, in the Morgan County Court a short time since, that the case be dismissed, as he had information that his client was an inmate of an insane asylum.

A Harvard graduate, who is now swinging a sledge-hammer in a mine in Utah, writes home that he believes that the days of Mormonism will be short, and that the Mormon girls particularly are down on polygamy, manifesting a willingness in all cases to marry a Gentile rather than a Mormon.

A Montreal young man has written to the papers that he thinks it should be provided that an action for breach of promise of marriage should not lie unless the betrothal had been formally acknowledged by the passing of a gift between the parties, in the presence of two or more witnesses.

The Convention of Catholic Total Abstinence Societies in Massachusetts is to be held in Boston today. About fifty organizations will be represented, most of which are the result of recent efforts on the part of the Catholic clergy of the State. The Convention, which will represent a constituency of not less than 5,000 active young men, will organize a State Society, with its head-quarters at Boston.

The two candidates for Governor of Kentucky are on the stump together. Gov. LESLIE, the Democratic nominee, said, in reply to Gen. HARLAN, a few days ago, that the Democracy do not propose to oppose the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, or to disturb the rights of the colored people under them; but when the opportunity was afforded for their repeal, or their being set aside by the proper tribunals, they would favor such action.

A gay old widower of Indiana, who has passed his half-century anniversary, went down to Indianapolis on Tuesday to pass a few days with a married friend. On the way from the depot he bemoaned his lonely existence, and confidentially informed his friend that he would marry again if he could find a lady of suitable years. Now, as it happened, the friend had a lady friend, a good-looking widow, who, he thought, would please the widower. Accordingly, he invited her to dinner that same day. She came; the acquaintance seemed mutually agreeable; in a remarkably short time a charming intimacy was developed; on Thursday afternoon the couple went out riding together, and at 8 o'clock in the evening they were married.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, says the Savannah *Republican*, is correct in its assertion that it is the want of backbone among the Democracy of the North that is disheartening the Southern wing of the party. It condemns "the servile tone of certain Northern Democratic Presses and politicians," and says: "If we wish to be free, we must not lean on others but strike the first blow. God will help those who help themselves. If we, of the South, are citizens of the Government, our voice should be heard and heeded in the formation and expression of its policy and legislation, and that voice, feeble though it be, should never sound the suppressed notes and whispers of slaves or hypocrites. Let us resist by tongue and pen, if not by sword, the first, and last, and every invasion of our rights under the Constitution."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Court-House Crime.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recent editorial of the TIMES relating to this standing monument of Tammany corruption has had the effect of rekindling the public indignation against an abuse that should never be suffered to fade from the popular mind. It is only by keeping this enormity before the people that its full exposure and final punishment can be secured.

The amount of this plunder, growing up, as it has, by successive additions to nearly seven millions of dollars, with the prospect of future increase to a much larger sum, is a fact so anomalous and astounding that it rises quite above the category of ordinary partisan robbery, and takes its place on the page of history with those events that mark the character of the epoch. It is a crime against republican institutions, and as such, it towers above common-place iniquities, proclaiming at once the daring rapacity of the Ring, and the criminal apathy of the people.

"The public," says a contemporary writer, "has become of late so accustomed to the higher numerals found necessary in representing official plunder, that large figures make but little impression on the mind, and colossal knavery no longer startles us. But the very fact that men are beginning to contemplate wholesale villainy with comparative serenity, is no less significant and even more discouraging than the villainy itself. That gross and defiant robbery does not startle us, is precisely the one thing that is more startling than all the rest."

Of the six and a half million dollars taken from the people of this City for the ostensible purpose of building the Court-house, less than one-third has been actually applied. It could not honestly cost two millions. Where are the other four and a half millions? When a common thief is arrested for stealing, if the amount taken is less than $25, the act is described as a petit larceny. If it exceed that sum in value, it rises to the dignity of a grand larceny, or felony, for which the legal term of imprisonment is five years or less, in the discretion of the Judge.

Now, by a very simple analysis, it will be seen that this Court-house plunder of four and a half million dollars resolves itself into 180,000 grand larcenies. If these were all committed by separate rogues, and the average term of imprisonment awarded to each, the aggregate time required to expiate the sum total of crime would be 450,000 years.

But this vast robbery, incredible as is the amount, is yet in fact and notoriously the work of a very limited number of men. But supposing the whole number concerned in the conspiracy and sharing the plunder to be a hundred, even then the guilt of each man would require 1,800 grand larcenies to measure its enormity, and more than four thousand years of imprisonment to represent the penalty due to the crime.

Now, it is immaterial, as far as the enormity and moral turpitude of this robbery are concerned, whether it be technical felony or virtually equivalent to it. It is, in any view we may take of it, a crime against civil liberty, against the sovereignty of the people, against free institutions; and the loss to the people, the humiliation and disgrace to the community, the moral guilt and atrocious character of the act, are just as great under one name as another; and any standard that measures the crime in one case equally measures it in the other.

Do these men possibly imagine that, because they have not yet been sent to break stone at Sing Sing, there is nothing left for them to dread? They cannot help knowing that the public are well aware who are the responsible parties, and that sooner or later those parties will be compelled to an account. They cannot fail to be conscious that the accumulated guilt and crime and infamy laid up in that Court-house are still there, and pregnant with coming retribution.

CONRAD WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 25, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

"Rosedale" will be brought out at Wallack's this evening, for the first time in four years....Mr. MATHEWS' benefit night at the Fifth-avenue will be the occasion of Mrs. MATHEWS' reappearance. "The Golden Fleece," "The Comical Countess" and "Cool as a Cucumber" will constitute the programme....The RAND sisters reappear at Wood's this evening, in "Kenilworth"....A complete renovation of the programme at Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrel Hall is effected, this week....To-morrow afternoon Mrs. S. L. F. SMITH, daughter of the late Rev. W. A. SMITH, D. D., of Virginia, will recite TENNYSON'S "Maud," in St. Paul's Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. ....The performances of M. ALBITES' artists in Boston will be commenced this evening. The company has been materially strengthened by the accession of M. CASTELMARY, who comes now from New-Orleans, and who was the original *Mephistopheles* in GOUNOD'S "Faust."

Base-Ball Matches This Week.

Monday—Chicago vs. Eckford, on Union Grounds.
Monday—Atlantic vs. Nassau, on Capitoline Grounds.
Monday—Social vs. Rosedale, at Prospect Park.
Tuesday—Chicago vs. Star, on Capitoline Grounds.
Tuesday—Dramatic vs. Active, of Newark, at Bergen.
Tuesday—Athletic, of Brooklyn, vs. Amateur, at Newark.
Tuesday—Mutual vs. Burnside, on Union Grounds.
Wednesday—Eckford vs. Resolute, on Union Grounds.
Wednesday—Harmonic vs. Nassau, on Capitoline Grounds.
Thursday—Forest City, of Rockford, vs. Mutual, on Union Grounds.
Friday—Forest City vs. Eckford, on Union Grounds.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Thirty of the policy-dealers yet remain incarcerated in the Tombs, as they have been unable to obtain the necessary bail. The disastrous effect of the recent raid upon the policy-men is, however, more apparent in the fact that many of the shops not only remain closed but bear placards announcing that they are "to let."

Mr. JAMES W. HALE lectures this evening in the Sunday school-room of St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, on the "Cheap Postage and Express Systems of this Country."

PATRICK TOUMEY and JOSEPH BARTON, of No. 3 Ludlow-street, quarreled early yesterday morning, and during the fracas TOUMEY stabbed BARTON in the abdomen, inflicting a slight wound. The assailant was held for trial.

CHARLES WINCH, thirty-two years of age, a native of this country, who was run over by a Belt Railroad car in West-street, near Cortlandt, on the 1st inst., died at Bellevue Hospital Saturday.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, about five feet six inches in height, and dressed in dark clothes, was found floating at the foot of Eleventh-street, in the East River, yesterday morning.

There will be a review and inspection of one brigade of the Fire Department at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning by President HITCHMAN.

The examination in the case of Dr. EDWARD L. SEARS, of the *National Quarterly Review*, charged with indecent assault upon Mrs. MARGARET O'KEEFE, has been concluded before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, and the accused held in $5,000 bail for trial.

Today being Whitmonday, the German clubs and societies will engage in numerous festivities—picnics, excursions, Summer-night festivals, &c.

BORIS DANZAS, Secretary of the Russian Legation, is at the Brevoort House.

The New-York Turnverein will hold its twenty-first annual Turnfest at Jones' Wood today, in which the societies of the New-York Algemeine Saengerbund, several other vocal organizations, and Companies C and E of the Eleventh Regiment will participate.

Counsel KUHNE, Treasurer of the late German Peace Jubilee Committee has rendered a final financial account, from which it appears that the receipts amounted to $7,278 96. The expenses were $5,479 56, leaving a surplus of $1,799 40, which have been transmitted to Herr VON SYDOW, the President of the German Central Relief Committee at Berlin.

The receipts of the French Comité de Sécours in aid of the French sufferers, during the past week amounted to $695, making, with the previous amounts, $109,573 77.

The receipts at the German General Consulate in aid of the German relief fund during the past week amounted to $1,031 54, making with the previous amounts $347,128 13.

The vocalists of the North-eastern Saengerbund Societies, yesterday, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, had a grand rehearsal, in preparation for the Twelfth General Saengerfest.

The Bible Class held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and which has been steadily increasing in numbers during the past season, met yesterday afternoon, in Association Hall, for its final lesson. M. H. THOMPSON, M. D., son of Dr. WM. THOMPSON, the Syrian missionary, and born in Syria, conducted the services.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association have accepted an invitation by the Grand Army of the Republic to co-operate in the decoration ceremonies on Tuesday next. Their rooms in the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, (Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue,) will be open today and till 10 A. M. to-morrow, to receive contributions of flowers.

Last night SARAH TUCKER, incarcerated at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, for being drunk and disorderly, attempted suicide by hanging herself to the bars of the cell by her shawl. She was cut down and saved.

A man giving the name of FRANCIS E. ELDRIDGE, forty-six years of age, residing at the National Hotel, called yesterday at the drug-store No. 44 Amity-street for a prescription, and while waiting attempted suicide by stabbing himself with a pocket-knife, in the neck, near the jugular vein. The wound was not severe, and he was detained at the Fifteenth Precinct Station.

Yesterday, while CHARLES RUPING was exhibiting a pistol to FREDERICK A. SPRING, of No. 189 Wooster-street, the weapon was accidentally discharged into the forehead of the latter. The wound was serious, but not fatal.

Yesterday afternoon, JOSEPH C. EGBERT, twenty-six years of age, residing at No. 661 Ninth-avenue, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

Major STUBBS, Indian Agent, accompanied by several Indian Chiefs, arrived in this City, Saturday evening last, from Washington. The party consists of Little Raven, Powder Face, Bird Chief, Little Robe, Stone Calf and Buffalo Chief, and John S. Smith, Philip McCusker and Edward Gurriere, interpreters. They are at the Grand Central Hotel.

At the meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference yesterday, CLINTON ROOSEVELT argued that all men are not born free and equal; and resolutions were adopted expressing horror at the treatment of the insurgent working men of Paris by the Versailles Government!

The Bank of the Metropolis will occupy its new quarters, corner of Union-square and Sixteenth-street, on Thursday next.

Nearly all the stationary news-stands and hucksters' stalls, have been secured by an enterprising individual, nicely painted and made to subserve the purposes of an advertising medium.

The Gladstone House, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, has changed proprietors, and is now again called the Madison-avenue Hotel.

The Anniversary exercises of the American Free Church, were held yesterday morning in the University. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. SMITH, the pastor.

C. CATACAZY, the Russian Minister, and Capt. MAYNE, of the Royal Navy, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Whitsunday was observed with unusually interesting ceremonies yesterday in Zion Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street. Bishop SOUTHGATE preached in the morning before a very large congregation, on the text: "When He (the Holy Ghost) is come, He will reprove the world of sin"—St. John, xvi., 8. The music was especially fine.

The Hackmen's Benevolent Association met, last evening, at Putnam Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, and listened to a report of the Committee of Conference with the Board of Aldermen. The nominations for officers were made, and the election will take place next Sunday evening.

Senator WILSON is at the Astor House.

A grand sacred concert, for the benefit of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, was given, last evening, in the church in East Twenty-second-street. The artists were Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Dauselia, Mr. A. South, F. Nedmeyer, Chas. Lauzer, John Hellgren and Albert Rudwall. The Swedish Singing Society sang several choruses.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D., in his sermon yesterday morning, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, inculcated the lesson that mere intellect and culture do not fit a man for the world to come, or even for the world that is. He adduced RULLOFF and FOSTER as lamentable instances of this.

Senator ROSCOE CONKLING is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Navigation in the harbor, last night, was rendered perilous by the prevalence of a heavy fog. A Williamsburg ferry-boat, crossing to Roosevelt-street, narrowly escaped collision with an up-sailing sloop.

BROOKLYN.

The breaking of a kerosene lamp yesterday morning in the house of THOMAS O'CONOR, at No. 553 Union-street, caused a fire that damaged the premises to the extent of $4,000; insured for $3,000 in the Fulton and $1,500 in the Continental Insurance Companies. Several of the adjoining buildings were also slightly damaged.

The Committee having in charge the decoration of the soldiers' graves on Tuesday, the 30th inst., have now completed their arrangements, and are of opinion that the display this year will exceed those of any year since the close of the war.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, the iron foundry of HASS & Co., on Scholes-street, was damaged to the extent of $500 by fire, which originated in the cupola.

The members of Post Thatford, No. 3, of South Brooklyn, will observe Decoration Day with appropriate services, at which the relatives and friends of deceased soldiers and sailors are invited to attend. The ceremonies will commence at Green-Wood Cemetery at 2 P. M.

"The Sphere of Woman" was the theme of an excellent discourse preached, yesterday, by Rev. EDWARD PAYSON INGERSOLL, D. D., at the Middle Reformed Church.

MARY MCALEER, aged fifteen years, living at No. 256 Plymouth-street, was yesterday brutally beaten by her father, FRANCIS MCALEER, and stabbed in the back with a pocket-knife. He was arrested and held to answer. The girl's injuries are slight.

A fire, last evening, destroyed three frame stables at the corner of Humboldt-street and Meeker-avenue, causing a loss of $1,500 to the owners, THOMAS MULHANE, OWEN MEEHAN and AUGUST WILKINS.

LONG ISLAND.

The trial of JOHN SEAMAN for bigamy in the Court of Special Sessions, Flushing, is attracting much attention. It is claimed that he has had four wives, and three of them simultaneously.

The boundaries between School Districts Nos. 6 (Southold village) and 15 (Sodom) have been a source of contention for a number of years. A few days since School Commissioner BENJAMIN, with the Supervisors and Town Clerk, endeavored to settle the little difference, but without success. It is reported that the trustees of No. 15 will appeal to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

An attempt is being made to break up the selling of spirituous liquors in Glen Cove by unlicensed dealers. A meeting for the purpose of perfecting an organization to this end will be held in the M. E. Church on Thursday evening.

STEWART'S Grand Hotel has finally been out under contract. The builder is Mr. ROBT. STEWART, of New-York. The cellar is completed, and the mason-work will be commenced today. A contract for thirty houses at convenient localities has been awarded to JAMES L'HOMMEDIEU, of North Hempstead.

The Peace celebration today at College Point will probably be the most imposing affair ever got up in Queens County. The procession will be composed of two divisions, under the direction of Grand Marshal H. C. POPPENHAUSEN.

On Tuesday, June 13, the residents of Whitestone will vote on the question whether they will accept the act recently passed by the Legislature for the erection of a new school-house. The act authorizes the bonding of the village.

The managers of the Queens County Agricultural Society have decided to open their grounds for inspection and for the use of visitors on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

The total damage caused by the fire in the woods last week, between Waverley and Patchogue, will reach about $5,000.

Preparations are being made to celebrate Decoration Day in most of the villages of Long Island.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Ferry Company (Eastern Shore) ran half hour boats yesterday, which were well patronized. About 5,000 people visited the different parks, groves and breweries near the landings.

The village of Stapleton is unusually gay in appearance, all the German places being decorated with bushes, greens and flags in readiness for the great Peace Jubilee.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN KEEGAN, while passing over the Central Railroad Bridge, between Bergen and Communipaw, yesterday, fell into the water and was drowned. KEEGAN was the only son of a widow, and lived on Wayne-street, Jersey City.

The new Catholic Church, in St. Paul's Parish, on South-street and Clinton-avenue, Hudson City, which was dedicated some weeks ago, was yesterday opened for Divine service. Rev. W. WARDLAW preached.

The railroad to Atlantic City has undergone great improvement since last Summer. The Camden and Amboy Company have caused the road to be newly ballasted and relaid with new rails. Ten new cars and one locomotive have been built, to carry the express through in one hour and a half.

EHRHARD KRUMMER, a respectable German, aged seventy-eight years, and residing in Newark, was drowned last evening in the Morris Canal. It is thought that, his sight being imperfect, he walked off an unfinished bridge at the Chatham-street crossing of the canal.

JOSEPH PETTY, a crazy man, who keeps a saloon in Roseville, was arrested yesterday morning, after a desperate struggle with the Police, for threatening the life of his wife. During the scuffle attending his arrest he discharged a double-barreled gun at one of the Police officers, but missed his mark.

A boy named JOHN LEDDY, a resident of Newark, was drowned in the Morris Canal on Saturday afternoon while bathing.

For $1 per line, we will insert an advertisement one month in nineteen first-class Alabama newspapers, including two dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

It will Obliterate Sallowness, Moth-patches, Sunburn, Coarseness, &c., and give a marble-like complexion of great beauty. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM will perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Balm is to the complexion, LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON is to the hair. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

The Infant's Friend.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Is Your House Protected from Robbers?—Electricity, as has been successfully applied in the use of E. HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH for the last ten years, is the only protection that has never been broken through by burglars.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Removal.—T. M. LEWIS, late Lewis & Seacord, has removed to 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church.

Tin-lined Lead Pipe is Fifteen Cents pound for all sizes. Sold by the COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD M. F. G. CO., No. 213 Centre-st., New-York. By its use lead and zinc poison or iron rust is avoided. Circular and sample of pipe sent by mail free.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—BARTON.—On Thursday, May 25, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, by Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D., Mr. J. W. DAVIS to Miss FANNIE L. BARTON, all of Staten Island.

MARSHALL—SALE.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Monday, May 22, by Rev. Dr. Hall, E. CHESTNUT MARSHALL, of Baltimore, Md., to FANNIE C., eldest daughter of E. R. Sale, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CHURCH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May [illegible], RODNEY S. CHURCH, aged 76 years, 1 month and 2 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Nos. 233 and 235 Washington-st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—May 25, Mrs. MARY CLARK, widow of the late William Clark, in the 78th year of her age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Reformed Church, corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av., without further invitation.

GREEN.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, May 28, 1871, of heart disease, FREDERICK, eldest son of Samuel W. and Cornelia W. Green, aged 20 years, 7 months and 18 days. Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 123 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

NIX.—At Hempstead, Long Island, Saturday, May 27, ANNA E., daughter of John and the late Eliza M. Nix, in the 20th year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her father, on Monday, 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Burial to take place in Green-Wood, Tuesday, at 12½. All friends are invited without further notice. Train leaves New-York at 10 o'clock A. M.; returns at 5 P. M.

WELLS.—At Peekskill, May 27, 1871, HENRY A. WELLS, aged 33 years. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, Albert Wells, at Peekskill, at 1½ P. M., on Tuesday, May 30.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, May 23, at Montmorenci Park, Aiken, S. C., FRANCKE WILLIAMS, M. D., recently of West Haven, Conn., son of the late Rev. Samuel P. Williams, of Newburyport, Mass. Funeral services at Hartford, Conn.

☞ Newburyport and New-Haven papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

consisting of dining-room, parlor, library and bed-room suites,

at F. KRUTINA'S

Manufactory and Ware-rooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., New-York.

N.B.—Bank and private offices fitted up. Prices defy competition.

DR. WAIT & SON'S N. Y. DENTAL Institute, cor. of 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall. Teeth extracted under gas at half price. Teeth inserted and filled on the most moderate terms. The largest and best dental establishment in the City.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

To the Republican Electors of the City of New-York:

Pursuant to the resolution of the Republican State Committee directing a reorganization of the Republican Party in this City, the undersigned have appointed the following Committees for the several Assembly Districts, to superintend such reorganization, under the Rules and Instructions appended hereto. The Constitutions for the District Associations and the Central Committee have been prepared, and will be published before the enrollment is completed.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
WILLIAM ORTON.

FIRST DISTRICT.
NATHAN KINGSLEY, JR.,
JOSEPH C. SCULLY,
HENRY F. CRAWFORD,
JOHN CONNORS,
JOHN ROBINSON,
WM. MCMONEGAL,
CHARLES STEINHAUER.

SECOND DISTRICT.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
MICHAEL COSTELLO,
MATTHEW STEWART,
MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
THEO. C. WILLIAMS,
HENRY G. LEASK,
DENNIS SHEA.

THIRD DISTRICT.
JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
JOHN J. FOLEY,
CORNELIUS SANFORD,
WM. FREEMAN,
FRANK MCGEE,
CHARLES E. HEIL,
JAMES FLEMING.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
E. S. NEWINS,
CARL SCHWEDLER,
CHARLES N. BRACKETT,
JOHN LINDSAY,
JAMES MURRAY,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
GEORGE NETHERCOTT.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
JAMES WINTERBOTTOM,
A. A. MARKS,
GEORGE W. MYERS,
EMIL A. KLIEBE,
JOHN J. SHAW,
JAMES HANDY,
JOHN F. CLEVELAND.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID G. CAYWOOD,
HENRY A. SMITH,
DANIEL F. CROWLEY,
ENEAS ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM SCHAFER,
RICHARD BARRINGTON,
JAMES H. ANDERSON.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JOHN D. LAWSON,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
A. J. H. DUGANNE,
FRANCIS F. RESCH,
JAMES A. RICHMOND.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
JOHN M. JACKSON,
WM. H. PALMER,
HENRY C. ATWOOD,
WM. GELLMAN,
SOLON SMITH,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,
ALFRED OSBORNE.

NINTH DISTRICT.
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
ROBERT R. CARPENTER,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
EDWARD TAYLOR,
MATTHEW KANE,
JESSE TRAVIS,
E. W. ALBRECHT.

TENTH DISTRICT.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR.,
BENJ. F. CLAPP,
HENRY H. HAIGHT,
THOS. H. OAKLEY,
WM. H. LOCKWOOD,
WM. GLASER,
CHAS. MCDOUGAL.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN H. WHITE,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
MATTHEW MCDOUGAL,
GEORGE BLISS, JR.,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JACOB SCHOENHOF.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
JAMES DUNCAN,
JOHN D. CONKLIN,
FRED. KLEIN,
JOSEPH ARCHBOLD,
WILLIAM STEWART,
CHESTER H. SOUTHWORTH,
THOMAS T. SUTLIFFE.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
ISAAC DAYTON,
WILLIAM BORDEN,
JOHN D. MCLEAN,
WM. H. BULL,
JAMES HUNTER,
JACOB APPEL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
HIRAM MERRITT,
ROBERT B. BOYD,
JAMES H. SACKETT,
JAMES MCGEE,
JOHN BAIER,
MARSHAL B. BLAKE,
JOHN H. BRADY.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH,
CHARLES W. HOPPER,
EMIL W. HOEBER,
ALEXANDER WILDER,
AUGUSTUS POWERS,
WM. P. SIMPSON,
JOHN SPERLE.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
WM. M. EVARTS,
JOHN A. FOSTER,
RICHARD M. LUSH,
WM. H. ANTHON,
WM. HAGGERTY,
WM. LAIMBEER, JR.,
MICHAEL CREGAN.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
JOHN R. RUSSELL,
CHARLES A. FLAMMER,
SAMUEL W. CLAY,
JOEL W. MASON,
GEORGE P. BRADFORD,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
THOMAS S. BERRY.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
ALBON P. MAN,
PETER STARR,
CHRIS. PULLMAN,
GEORGE W. LYON,
ADOLPH G. DUNN,
BERNARD BIGLIN,
LEWIS FRANCIS.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.
RICHARD H. GREEN,
JOSEPH H. MEREDITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN MCMULLEN,
JOSHUA D. MINER,
WM. H. WARING,
JNO. SCHEIDLER.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.
SALEM H. WALES,
CHARLES WATROUS,
JAMES F. FREEBORN, JR.,
S. D. MOULTON,
WM. H. WEBB,
ALBERT BOGART,
LOUIS NAUMAN.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
JOHN A. EAGLESON,
EDGAR KETCHUM,
SIMON SEWARD,
OTIS T. HALL,
STEPHEN ROBERTS,
WM. HAW, JR.,
NELSON CRAWFORD.

The following Rules are prescribed for the guidance of the Committees charged with the supervision of the enrollment of the Republican Electors in the several Assembly Districts:

I.

Each member of the Committee of seven will be provided with a certificate of appointment, signed by the undersigned. Personal notice of the time and place of the first meeting of each Committee shall be given to every member thereof by the person first named thereon, or by his written direction. At such first meeting each Committee shall, by the vote of a majority of all the members, elect a Chairman and a Secretary from among their number. Any committee may also appoint a clerk to perform the manual labor of writing or transcribing names, and a messenger.

POLITICAL.

II.

The respective Committees shall meet on three evenings, between the 31st day of May and the 6th day of June, at a place or places, within the Assembly District to be designated by them, for the purpose of receiving the names of persons desiring to become members of the Republican Association of the district. Not less than two days' notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given, by advertisement in two daily Republican newspapers, published in the City. They shall remain in session from 7 to 10 o'clock, but may receive the application of any person who is actually in the room at the latter hour. The presence of at least five members of the Committee shall be necessary to the transaction of any business. Vacancies in the Committee will be filled only by the undersigned. Absence from two meetings will be deemed a resignation.

III.

At such meetings there shall be received, as applicants for enrollment, the names of all persons who, being then residents of, and qualified voters in, the Assembly District, shall satisfy the Committee that they are such, and that they are supporters of the Republican Party, and that, if they voted at the last State election, they voted for the Republican State ticket. Application for enrollment may be made in person, or by a written application, presented on behalf of the person or persons named, by any Republican voter of the district who is known as such to any member of the Committee. Every applicant for enrollment who appears in person shall be required, before his name is placed on the roll of applicants, to state his name and residence, and to pledge himself in writing that, if he shall be enrolled as a member of the Association, he intends to support the Republican Party organization, of which the District Association will, when formed, become a recognized portion, and to submit to the legally expressed action of the Association and of the Central Committee to be formed; and that he intends honorably to sustain all nominations thereafter made by the Republican Party, through its legally constituted Conventions, called or recognized by said Central Committee; and that he will not, after such enrollment, become or remain a member of any committee or body which does not, in like manner, recognize the authority of such Association and Central Committee.

Every applicant for enrollment who does not appear in person shall be required, with his notice of acceptance of membership, to transmit a similar pledge.

If any applicant is unable to sign his name, it shall be done for him, at his request and in his presence, by some member of the Committee, who shall sign his own name as a witness.

From the list of applicants thus made by them, the several Committees shall, at a meeting or meetings of which every member shall have notice, transfer to a roll of members the names of all applicants known to or ascertained by them to be Republicans, voters and residents of the District. But no name shall be so transferred within less than four days after the last meeting for the receipt of the names of applicants, except by the unanimous agreement of the Committee. The names of all applicants who are not finally placed upon the roll of members shall be transmitted to the Association, when formed, and shall be by the Association referred to the Committee on Admissions for its action.

No person shall be enrolled as a member who is not a voter and who does not reside in the district, and no married man shall be deemed to reside at any place where his family does not live; nor shall any person be enrolled from any place where he does not habitually sleep, except that members of the Police and Fire Departments shall, if qualified, be enrolled from the places where their families, if any, reside. Unmarried members of the Police and Fire Departments may be enrolled from the station-houses and engine-houses respectively, if they have no other place of abode.

In the case of applicants for enrollment who do not appear in person, their enrollment as members shall be made, subject to their transmitting to the Chairman their written acceptance and pledge within three days after notice; and if such acceptance and pledge is not received within that time the name shall be stricken from the roll.

In satisfying themselves of the right of any applicant to be enrolled, the Committee, or any member thereof, may ask any questions which they or he may deem necessary; but it shall be their duty to place upon the roll the name of every person who they are satisfied comes within the requirements hereinbefore prescribed, the object being to have upon the roll of members the name of every Republican residing in the Assembly district, and of no others.

Each Committee will be provided with forms of application for membership, to be signed by those applying to be enrolled, or by those making application in behalf of persons not present, and also with a book, to which the names of applicants will be transferred as fast as the Committee decides, in the manner hereinbefore provided, that such applicants are entitled to be enrolled as members of the Association of the district.

IV.

After the roll shall have been made up in the manner hereinbefore provided, it shall be certified in such manner as to prevent unauthorized changes, and the roll, or a copy thereof, shall be left at some designated place within the District, open to be inspected and copied by any applicant for enrollment, during all reasonable hours, for the space of three days; and thereafter the Committee shall meet at a time and place to be designated by them by advertisement, in the manner hereinbefore provided, and at such meeting they shall hear any applicant whose name has been omitted, and shall also hear any enrolled person who objects to any name upon the roll, provided notice shall have been given to the person objected to, and shall then finally decide upon the right of such persons to be members of the Association. But at such adjourned meeting they shall not act upon any name not received as an applicant at the former meetings.

V.

After the committee shall have made up the roll in the manner hereinbefore provided, they shall make and certify two copies of the same, one of which shall be retained by the chairman, and the other of which shall be at once transmitted to the undersigned. The copy retained by the Chairman shall be at all times, until the first election of officers of the Association, open to be examined and copied by persons who applied for enrollment. The copy retained by the Chairman shall be made alphabetically, and the copy transmitted to the undersigned by streets, bringing together all who enroll from each street number.

VI.

Any applicant dissatisfied with the action of the Committee in refusing to enroll him, and any enrolled member dissatisfied by the enrolling of any other person, may (if he shall have complained to the Committee at or before its final meeting, as hereinbefore provided,) within three days after such final meeting, appeal in writing to the undersigned, stating his ground of objection and (if the object of the appeal is to have a name struck off) transmitting proof that he has given to the person notice of such appeal, and the undersigned will, after consultation with the Committee, decide the appeal. They will then add to or strike from the roll the names which are the subject of appeal and certify the roll; which shall thereupon become the roll of members of the Republican Association of the Assembly District.

VII.

The several Committees shall have power to preserve order, and if their sittings are so interrupted as to render the proper transaction of business impracticable, to adjourn the meeting. They may, with the approval of the undersigned, hold meetings in addition to those hereinbefore provided—due notice of the time and place of such additional meetings being given. They shall preserve the lists signed by applicants, and shall deliver the same, with the certified copy of the roll of members, to the Secretary of the Association, when elected.

VIII.

The roll of each district, when finally completed, shall be printed, under the direction of the Committee, in sufficient numbers to furnish one copy to each member enrolled, on payment of not exceeding twenty-five cents each.

IX.

After the rolls shall have been finally completed, meetings of the persons enrolled will be called by the undersigned, at times and places to be designated by them, for the organization of the several associations and the election of officers to serve for the remainder of the present year. At such meetings the several chairmen of the committees shall call the meetings to order, and shall preside, and shall decide all questions subject to the decision of the Committee to be made at the time. The Secretary of the Committee shall act as the Secretary of the meeting, and the Committee shall be the Inspectors of Election and the Canvassers.

X.

When the organization of any association is perfected, that fact, with a list of officers and delegates chosen, will be certified to the undersigned, and to the Chairman of the State Committee.

In pursuance of the directions of the State Committee, a meeting of the Central Committee will thereafter be called, which will, in pursuance of such directions, be called to order by Hon. Horace Greeley, or, in his absence, by William Orton, who will preside until a permanent President is chosen. If at such meeting it shall appear that there are any contested seats, no business other than the selection of a temporary secretary shall be transacted till such contest shall have been decided. Unless otherwise ordered, a Committee on Contested Seats will be appointed by the acting chairman, who shall report in writing at the same or at an adjourned meeting. The officers so elected will hold their places till January 1, 1871, and until their successors are chosen.

XI.

The undersigned reserve the right of action in case of any violation of the foregoing directions, and also the right to correct any omissions therein, and in the Constitution of the Central Committee and District Associations, at any time before the permanent organization is effected.

Committees are requested to act as promptly as possible, in order that the enrollment may be completed and the election ordered by June 17.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
MAY 29, 1871. WILLIAM ORTON.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales of the past week at the Exchange, ending Saturday, May 27, have not been wholly unmarked with interest, for during this period two important transactions have been consummated, namely, the sale of the French Theatre property on Fourteenth-street, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., on Tuesday, sold for $115,206, and on Wednesday, the sale of the Florence Hotel tract of land, partly owned by the Devlin estate, sold by Muller, Wilkins & Co., for $215,025. At both of these auctions considerable interest was manifested, but the prices in both instances, particularly the former, were considered low.

In addition to these sales other public transactions of minor importance have been effected from day to day, making the aggregate business of the week larger than usual at this season of the year. In fact, in all respects, both public and private, the market at the present time may be termed strong, with a brighter look for the future. The total sales of City property at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, May 27, have reached the sum of $460,330; corresponding figures for week ending Saturday, May 20, $317,525; excess last week, $142,805. The daily business transacted is represented by the following figures: Monday, May 22, $8,400; Tuesday, May 23, $147,000; Wednesday, May 24, $221,850; Thursday, May 25, $48,050; Friday, May 26, $35,300. Total as stated, $460,330. The auctioneers engaged aside from the firms named have been V. K. Stevenson & Son, B. P. Fairchild, Roberts & McGuire, James A. Fleming, and James M. Miller.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

In regard to Brooklyn property but little can be said. In Brooklyn no auctions of importance have been held during the week, while both the large proposed sales of real estate located in that City attempted at the New-York Exchange during the past week have been failures. The Brooklyn property, offered on Tuesday by both Johnson & Miller and Muller, Wilkins & Co., was finely located and prospectively valuable. Bidding, however, was inactive, and the inclination manifested by those present to invest was so weak that the former firm succeeded only in disposing of lots to the value of $8,633, and the latter to the value of $1,940. From the list appended it will be seen that two quite important auctions are to be held in Brooklyn this week, one of which, being a Supreme Court sale, is of special interest. In regard to them, we hope to be able to report more favorable results than of late.

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS.

The suburban sales held during the past week, as reported, have been as follows, but not having been attended with marked success, they do not call for special notice: Wednesday, May 24, at Kingsland Station, N. J., lots sold by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother to the value of $1,200. Thursday, May 25, at the Exchange, twenty Jamaica, Long Island, lots sold by Muller, Wilkins & Co. for $1,080. Same day at Mamaroneck Westchester County, portion of Grand Park property, sold by S. Dingee & Co. for $63,605. Same day at Edgewater, Staten Island, 149 lots sold by Johnson & Miller, for $20,655; and same day, at Flushing, Long Island, portion of the Bonne estate, disposed of by E. A. Lawrence, for $24,350. Aggregate value of suburban property reported sold for week ending Saturday, May 27, $110,890. The country auctions to be held during the present week are worthy particular attention. Attention is also called to the suburban property offered at private sale through our business columns.

THE DYCKMAN ESTATE SALE.

Of the important transactions in real estate soon to be consummated that connected with the sale of another tract of the Dyckman estate is just now exciting the greatest interest among investors. The location of the property, all of it being on Manhattan Island, and its enhanced value owing to the probable construction of the viaduct railway, together with other public improvements now in progress in the upper part of the City, makes the proposed sale a notable one. The auction is to take place on Wednesday of next week, June 7, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at which time 100 acres of land will be offered in City lots, all of them fronting on Broadway and contiguous streets and avenues. The sale will be conducted by V. K. Stevenson & Son, B. P. Fairchild auctioneer, and from the success achieved at the previous sales of other sections of this valuable property, it can hardly fail to be attended with the most favorable results. The terms of sale are liberal, and all the lots will be offered fairly and above board, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

SALES FOR THIS WEEK.

A full list of sales, City and suburban, is published below. For today, Monday, May 29, the only auction advertised is the closing-out sale of a number of valuable lots and plots on the Willis-street tract, at Paterson, N. J. The sale begins at 2 o'clock, and it is announced as absolute. During the remainder of the week the following auctions, conducted by the auctioneers and on the days named, will take place, at which property will be offered as follows:

Tuesday, May 30.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Morris Wilkins, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at public auction, twenty-six desirable east-side building lots, located respectively, four on the south-west corner of Avenue A and Eighty-first-street; eleven on the south side of Eighty-first-street, in rear of above; three on the south side of the same street, west of First-avenue, and eight on the north side of Eightieth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue. Also, by the same firm, the large plot of ground on the east side of Crosby, near Spring-street, recently occupied by Phelan & Collender as a billiard-table manufactory, and known as Nos. 63, 65 and 67. Plot in size, 72 feet front and 100 feet in depth.

By Allen & Brown, H. Henriques, auctioneer, at the Exchange, by order of the executors of E. N. Fairchild, deceased, a large number of unimproved City lots, situated as follows: Four lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and Two Hundred and Thirteenth-street, six lots on the north side of the same street, in rear of above; four lots on the north-west corner of the same street and Tenth-avenue, adjoining those last named; four lots on the south-west corner of Two Hundred and Fifteenth-street and Ninth avenue; fourteen lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth-street, in rear of above: eight lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, adjoining the above in the rear. The same firm will also offer at public auction eleven lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and two lots, each 25 by 150, on the east side of Vermillyea-avenue, 300 feet north of Dyckman-street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of executors of Henry Tice, deceased, the tenement property known as No. 182 Mulberry-street, east side, 125 feet north of Broome-street, embracing a lot 21 by 100, upon which one two-story frame, and two three-story brick buildings are erected.

By Wyckoff & Little, at No. 379 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at public auction, the following property, located in that city: Premises No. 74 Fourth-place, between Clinton and Court-streets, comprising a three-story and basement brick house and lot, the latter 16.8 by 133, house 50 feet in depth; premises No. 80 Walworth-street, west side, between Tillary-street and Myrtle-avenue, comprising a three-story frame building and lot, 25 by 32 by 100, and the premises Nos. 40, 42 and 44 Tompkins-avenue, between Park-avenue and Ellery-street, embracing three two-story and basement frame buildings and lots, the latter each 18.9 by 100, buildings each 40 feet deep.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., O. H. Pierson, auctioneer, at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., on the ground, at 12¼ P. M., 200 building plots, all elegantly located within easy walking distance from three railway stations and distant from New-York only ten miles. The success attending the first sale of this property, by the same auctioneers, two weeks ago, is almost a sure guarantee of success in the forthcoming transaction. The location is an attractive one, the lots offered on high ground, and the surroundings all that could be desired. For the convenience of those who desire to attend the sale, a special train will leave the foot of Chambers and Twenty-third streets (per ferry) at 11¼ A. M., for which free passes can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street.

Wednesday, May 31.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, [illegible] York real estate: House and lot on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 82 feet 2 inches north of Eighty-fifth-street, lot 20 by 70, and 1 lot on the south side of Forty-first-street, 200 feet west of Third-avenue, size 31 feet 9 inches in front by about 80 feet in depth.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thos. H. Landon, Esq., referee, a leasehold property known as No. 81 Madison-avenue, east side, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, embracing a four-story and basement brick house, with lot, 18 by 78. The lease has six years to run from the 1st inst., with covenant of renewal for twenty-one years.

By James A. Fleury, at the Exchange, also at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of Isaac L. Miller, Esq., referee, a valuable plot of ground at Fort Washington, situate on the Kingsbridge road, west side, adjoining the Institution for the Blind; size of plot, 520 by 201.7 by 455.10 by 45.10 by 171.6.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of George W. Wingate, Esq., referee, an extensive line of Brooklyn unimproved property, located as follows: Eight lots on Bushwick Boulevard, corner of Bleecker-street, and one gore lot on same Boulevard, corner of Ralph-street; eight lots on Evergreen-avenue, corners of Greene-avenue and Bleecker-street; forty lots on Bleecker-street, between Bushwick and Johnson avenues; twenty-four lots on Central-avenue, corners of Greene-avenue, Blecker and Ralph streets; five lots on Ralph-street, near Central-avenue, and thirty-five lots on Greene-avenue, between Bushwick and Central avenues. The terms of the above sale are cash.

By Johnson & Miller, at Richmond Park, New-Dorp station of the Staten Island Railroad, on the ground, at 1½ P. M., 350 choice building lots, all situated on graded streets and ready for immediate use. This auction is one of the important suburban transactions of the week, and should be well attended. Free passes for boat and rail to be obtained of the auction firm in charge of sale, at office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

By S. Dingee & Co., at Mount Vernon, in Westchester County, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, twenty villa plots, to be sold without reserve on easy terms. The property adjoins Chester Hill, lies handsomely, is within walking distance of the railway station, and forty-six minutes distant from New-York. For investment superior advantages are presented.

Thursday, June 1.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Whitestone, Long Island, on the ground, at noon, 550 building lots, together with fifteen newly-finished houses. This Whitestone enterprise, the first sale connected with which will take place as noted, is an extensive one, and the arrangements for a favorable presentation to the public, requiring a large expenditure of time and money, have but just been completed. The property, finely situated, is in the immediate vicinity of New-York, and connected therewith by rail and boat. The location is a healthful one, and for a suburban residence possesses many attractions. The improvements made have been paid for, and the lots to be sold lie on streets and finished avenues, already sewered, curbed, guttered and macadamized, while in addition a number of desirable cottages have been erected by the projectors of the scheme. To be fully appreciated, the grounds should be visited, and from this fact, if for no other reason, the attendance on the auction day should be large. The property will be sold entirely on its merits, no extraneous efforts being made to create a fictitious excitement. Special train from Hunter's Point at 11:05 A. M. on day of sale.

Friday, June 2.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, the plot of ground, with the improvements thereon, on the east side of Centre-street, running through to Park-street, commencing at a point on Centre-street 29 feet 4 inches south of Pearl-street, and on Park-street 48 feet south of Pearl-street; size of plot, 93.6 by 50 by 48.3 by 44.7.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Meyer S. Isaacs, referee, a house and lot on Cannon-street, near Rivington-street. Sale adjourned from Friday last.

Saturday, June 3.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., O. H. Pierson, auctioneer, at Bayonne, N. J., on the premises, at 3 P. M., 100 building lots, situated in the Second Ward of the town named, and fronting respectively on Avenues A and B, Oakland and Maple avenues, near the railway depot. Free passes for train, leaving this City at 2 P. M., to be obtained of the auctioneers.

By the Sheriff of Westchester County, at Mamaroneck Station, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, under a decree of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, 400 lots, adjacent and near to the depot. The sale is announced as absolute and without reserve. Maps of the property can be obtained at the office of Johnson & Miller, real estate auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

In addition to the sales above noticed to take place at the Exchange, Hazard & Apthorp will, to-morrow, there offer at auction the property real and personal belonging to the Long's Peak Mining Company of New-York, situated in Ward District, Colorado.

PRIVATE SALES.

In the matter of private sales, although perhaps the excitement is somewhat less than has been the case during the past month, many important sales are being effected daily, in fact one of the most important of the season was made on Friday last by John McClave, No. 44 Pine-street, who reports having disposed of thirty lots, eight of them fronting on Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, and twenty-two in the rear, eleven respectively fronting on the streets named. Sold in one parcel for $450,000. Other recent sales are also reported as follows:

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, four lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventieth-street, and two lots in rear, sold for $120,000, and resold for $130,000; two lots on the east side of Eighth-avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, sold for $10,500; and three lots on the south side of Ninetieth-street, 11 feet west of Madison-avenue, sold for $9,000 each, and resold for $10,000 each.

By Waterlow & Co., No. 881 Sixth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, four-story brown-stone house, with stores and lots, on the south-west corner of Fifty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, plot 50.2 by 80, sold for $77,500; three-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, 15 by 50 by 100.5, No. 106 West Fiftieth-street, sold for $12,600; four-story frame house and lot, latter 25 by 100.5, No. 122 West Fifty-fourth-street, sold for $8,500; four lots south-east corner of Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, together, 100 by 100, sold for $53,500; two lots west side of Sixth-avenue, 50 feet north of Fifty-third-street, 50 by 100, sold for $32,000; three lots south side of Fifty-third-street, 150 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 75 by 100.5, sold for $30,000; one lot south side of Fiftieth-street, 450 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25 by 100.5, sold for $8,500; and one lot south side of Fifty-third-street, 125 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25 by 100, sold for $6,000.—Also, six lots south side of Baltic-street, Brooklyn, 200 feet west of Franklin-avenue, sold for $9,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS, LOTS, LOTS,
For sale in desirable localities, singly or in plots, at prices to meet the views of buyers.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A BUYER WANTED.—FOR SALE, NEAR Fifth-av., in West 19th-st., an elegant brown-stone house, 25x60x100, three rooms deep, with conservatory and butler's pantry; only $25,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE, IN West 54th-st., near 5th-av., 25x105.5; already excavated with foundation walls constructed; price very reasonable. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ON THE west side, between 72d-st. and 110th-st., a large plot of lots, or several smaller ones, with good frontages on any of the avenues. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A CHOICE LOT FOR SALE, NEAR 5th-av., in 56th-st., 25x100; very desirable, with first-class surroundings. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT residence fronting on Newark Bay, in the City of Bayonne, N. J., twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, forty trains daily, situated ten minutes' walk from the station, and commanding a water view from a beautifully-terraced and shaded bank, of some thirteen miles. The grounds comprise six acres, with a front of 440 feet on the Bay, with substantial sea-wall and sand-beach beyond, extensive lawns well shaded with forest and evergreen trees, solidly graveled drives and flagged walks, great abundance and choice varieties of pears, apples, cherries, quinces and strawberries, &c., probably the best-fruited place in New-Jersey; a cold grapery, foreign varieties, yielding 1,500 pounds a season, and an extensive garden, asparagus-bed, &c. The dwelling is 40 feet square, modern in style, with piazzas on all sides, contains sixteen rooms, with all the improvements. Everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most attractive and comfortable description. Photograph can be seen by applying to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.

Also,

Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000 part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, [illegible] No. 39 John-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND, (the Summer resort of Long Island,) lots 25x100, or plots, at moderate prices and on liberal terms; parties desiring to locate for the Summer months or build cottages for their own occupation are invited to examine this pleasant and desirable location; only sixteen miles from Brooklyn by South-side Railroad. Maps and full particulars of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A SPECIALTY.—ORANGE, N. J., RESIDENCES on the mountain side, ridge at Montrose, brick church, for sale and rent. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, Duncan & Sherman's Building.

A GOOD FARM AND A FINE COUNTRY residence, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, a furnished house, beautifully located; garden, stables, shade, &c. Apply to
WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 119 Maiden-lane.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

An old-fashioned house, plainly furnished, with suitable out-buildings, fruit, flowers and fine shade trees. Two and a half hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad. Rent, $200 a month.

This is a delightful Summer residence in a very fine neighborhood. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

TO LET, FURNISHED, the splendid residence known as the Saportas Mansion. The house has about fifteen rooms; a magnificent view of the lake, five acres of land, boat-house, ice-house, &c. For terms apply to the LAKE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 2.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT AND SPACIOUS house, late the residence of John Raynor, Esq.; fifteen minutes' walk from the railroad and steamboats; spacious flower, fruit and vegetable garden; also, stable, carriage, cow-house and pasture-meadow, in all three acres; will be let in whole or in part. Inquire of ROBERT SANFORD, No. 29 North Hamilton-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—SEVENTY MINUTES FROM CITY Hall, a pleasant house, thirteen rooms, ten acres of land, barn, &c., at Flushing; high ground; healthy; good water; twenty-two trains a day each way; for a year or longer unfurnished, or for the Summer furnished; also, with above, or separately, about forty acres of excellent farm land adjacent. Rent low.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT Madison, N. J., being a fine old mansion, with all modern improvements, stable and carriage-house. The grounds, fruits of all kinds and shades, make it very attractive for a Summer residence; three minutes' walk from depot. Will be let with or without furniture, and at a very reasonable figure. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO RENT, FOR THE year and season, a large house, twenty-one rooms, well adapted for a first-class boarding-house; well located, commanding fine river views; within five minutes' walk of depot; in first-class order.
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT in Westchester County, thirteen miles from City Hall, comprising fine house and out-buildings, grapery, ice-house filled, &c.; five acres of fine land, plenty of fruit and shade trees; near steam-boat landing. Apply at No. 20 East 42d-st., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, UNTIL May next, a handsomely furnished house and grounds, with carriage-house, &c. The house contains nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, and all modern improvements. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, FURnished house, seven rooms, $450; one at $1,000; one unfurnished at $300, within ten minutes of station. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st., or E. B. WESTON, Main-st., Nyack.

TO RENT.—AT CROTON—NEAR THE HUDson River, a furnished house within a short distance of the depot. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, a very fine and commodious house, with gas-fixtures, cornices, &c., located in West 12th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., FURNISHED or unfurnished, modern style, containing sixteen rooms, bath-room, water, furnace, gas throughout; pleasantly situated on corner; carriage-house; convenient to depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A WELL-furnished cottage-house, nine rooms, pleasantly situated, for Summer or year.
GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET, AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., for two months from July 8, a large stone house, furnished, with every convenience. Address Box No. 83 Inglewood P. O.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TWO LARGE AND THREE SMALL offices to let in the new Marquand Buildings, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st.; terms moderate. Apply in the building.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS

on the

WILLIS-ST. TRACT,

PATERSON, N. J.,

takes place

THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON,

at 2 o'clock P. M.

ABSOLUTE SALE.

A. DERROM.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.
The Sheriff of Westchester County, by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, will positively sell at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, on SATURDAY, June 3, at 1 o'clock,

400 CHOICE LOTS AT MAMARONECK,

situate at and near the depot on the Boulevard, Kinfield-av., &c. The above is very choice business property, the streets are opened and ready for immediate improvement. For the accommodation of all classes of buyers, the property will be sold in SINGLE LOTS AND SMALL PARCELS, and the sale will be absolute in every respect, as it must be sold to SATISFY THE MORTGAGES under the decree of the Court.

Maps, terms, &c., at offices of ROBERT H. BRUNDAGE, Esq., Sheriff, at White Plains; JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; or of Mr. SUMMERS, at the hotel opposite the depot at Mamaroneck.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

ON TO RICHMOND

BY BOAT AND SPECIAL TRAIN.
GRAND SUBURBAN SALE.
350 SPLENDID LOTS AT RICHMOND PARK, NEW-DORP STATION, STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
JOHNSON & MILLER
WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION, AT 1½ O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, RICHMOND PARK,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871,
350 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.

The property is splendidly situated on the well-known Richmond Road, nearly equidistant between New-Dorp Station and the Court-house. It adjoins the parsonage grounds of the Episcopal Church. Streets are all graded. Every lot is ready for immediate use. Splendid music will be provided. Lunch furnished before the sale.

Commodious tent for shelter from the elements.
HOW TO GO FROM NEW-YORK TO GREAT RICHMOND PARK SALE.
Take Staten Island Ferry-boat from foot of Whitehall-st., Wednesday morning, May 31, at 11 o'clock; leave boat at Vanderbilt Landing, step on cars, ride to New-Dorp Station, from thence follow band of music to the Park. Free excursion tickets by steam-boat and railroad to the ground. Terms easy. Maps, free passes and full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE IN PARTITION.—120 lots in the XVIIIth Ward, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following property, under the direction of Geo. W. Wingate, Esq., referee: Bushwick Boulevard.—8 lots, corner Bleecker-st. Bushwick Boulevard.—1 gore, corner Ralph-st. Green-av.—35 lots, between Bushwick and Central avs. Evergreen-av.—8 lots, corner Green-av. and Bleecker st. Ralph-st.—5 lots, near Central-av. Central-av.—24 lots, corner Green-av, Bleecker and Ralph sts. Bleecker-st.—40 lots, between Bushwick and Johnson avs. This property is finely located on some of the highest grades and best neighborhood in the XVIIIth Ward, where property is increasing in value. Maps, &c., at the offices of Man & Persons, No. 56 Wall-st., and Chase, Bestow & Holt, Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., New-York. As this sale must, by order of the Court, be for cash only, there will be an opportunity for great bargains.

WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

BY WYCKOFF & LITTLE, TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn: [illegible] and store, 25x32; lot 100 feet; fifteen rooms. Sale absolute.

Nos. 40, 42 and 44 TOMPKINS-AVENUE—Between Park-av. and Ellery-st., 18.9x40; lots 100 feet; two-story, basement and subcellar frame. Sale on account of former purchaser.

NO. 74 FOURTH-PLACE—To close an estate, between Clinton and Court sts., three-story basement and subcellar brick dwelling, brown-stone basement and trimmings, 16.8x50 feet; lot 133; all modern improvements and in good order. Gas fixtures, &c.

For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneer's office, No. 203 Montague-st.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION,
BY STEAM-BOAT AND RAILROAD,
with splendid lunch and unrivaled music,
ALL FOR NOTHING.
Pleasure and Profit.
All who desire to secure a pleasant home within one hour of New-York City Hall, in a locality proverbial for health, are invited to attend
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT RICHMOND PARK SALE,
AT 1½ O'CLOCK
WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1871,
on the premises, half way between New-Dorp and Richmond, Staten Island. Boat will leave foot of Whitehall-st., via Staten Island Ferry, at 11 o'clock on morning of sale.
Free passes at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWENTY SPLENDID BUILDING SITES IN Mount Vernon, Westchester County, at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the grounds. This desirable property is elegantly located, forty-five minutes from City, fifteen minutes from Harlem Bridge; will be sold without reserve. For maps and particulars, apply to JACOB MENDEL, on the premises, or at depot of N. Y. and N. H. R. R., or to S. DINGEE, & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.,

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,

will sell

AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871,

at 12 M., at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of

ISAAC DYCKMAN,

deceased, over

500 LOTS ON BROADWAY

and contiguous streets and avenues, being the remaining part of

THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD

and comprising toward

ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

LAST SALE OF THE

DYCKMAN ESTATE.

TITLE PERFECT.

SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for the Executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York,

SATURDAY, June 3, 1871, at 3 P. M.,

on the premises,

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION

OF

100 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

At

BAYONNE, N. J.,

twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

FORTY-FIVE TRAINS DAILY.

These are situated in the best portion of the Second Ward of the City of Bayonne, fronting on Avenues A and B, Oakland and Maple avs., five minutes' walk from station.

Streets seventy and eighty feet wide.

Free passes for train leaving New-York at 2 P. M., and maps, can be procured at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 508 5TH-AV., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FIFTH-AVENUE—House and lot (leasehold) No. 508 5th-av., west side, between 42d and 43d sts.; house is 25x65 feet, four stories, brown stone, high stoop, in good order, and contains every convenience; lot 102 feet; lease has ten years to run, with two renewals of twenty-one years each; present ground rent, $500 per annum and taxes; possession on delivery of the deed; $30,000 may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Maps and permits at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FOURTEENTH WARD PROPERTY, BELONGING TO ESTATE OF HENRY TICE, DECEASED.
MULBERRY-STREET—Premises No. 182, east side, between Broome and Spring sts., 25x100, with three houses. Terms cash.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., REAL Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, will sell at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property, real and personal, of the Long's Peak Mining Company, of New-York, situated in Ward District, Colorado. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AND WIFE (Protestants) would like to take charge of a City residence while the family is in the country; first-class references. Address D. L., Box No. 196 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

DIABETES CURED.

Cure for Diabetes, Bright's, and all Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder.

BETHESDA MINERAL WATER.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.

Col. Richard Dunbar:

DEAR SIR—Having seen the happy results from the BETHESDA WATER in your own case of Diabetes and in that of others, and from reports which have reached me, I wish you would furnish a supply for the hospitals and profession of this City, that its efficacy may be tested in Diabetes of the Kidneys.

Yours truly, WILLARD PARKER,
No. 41 East 12th-st.

And other professional certificates.

A greater relief guaranteed in three days than can be found by any previous remedial agent or treatment.

Depot for State of New-York:
Agent, Dr. PHILLIPS.
OFFICE, **No. 163 BROADWAY,**
Between Courtland and Liberty.
For sale by all Druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, May 29, and following EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a large assortment of VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS; also a choice assortment of LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS; a very rare collection of OPERAS, FULL SCORE AND MUSIC; a few rare AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 29, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
673 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
614 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons. Cargo *Francisco*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within their store:
288 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing.
Ready for examination at store No. 93 Pearl-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

GAS STOCK AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:
300 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each.
50 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each.
$3,700 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip Stock.
30 shares Harlem Gas-light Company, $50 each.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 20th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 2d day of June, 1871, at 12 M., at No. 571 Broadway, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, sell the personal property of the bankrupt above named, consisting of cigars, tobacco, &c., &c.—Dated May 22, 1871.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECORATION DAY,
TUESDAY, May 30, 1871.
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
Donations of Flowers, Plants, and Money solicited. Orations, Poems and Music at Academy of Music in the evening. Tickets 50 cents. To [illegible] funds to be donated to the "Union Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans."
C. R. MACDONALD,
Chairman General Committee.
F. E. FARMER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
Hon. CHARLES P. DALY,
Chairman Finance Committee.
JOHN W. MARSHALL, Treasurer,
No. 744 Broadway.
FRANK M. CLARK, Secretary.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 1-2 East 14th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 WILL BE PAID BY THE OWNER for a missing physician's day-list, if returned by June 1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 19, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 26th day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles to commence within seventy days, and the entire quantity to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

This office reserves the right to accept bids for the whole or part, or an article or class, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Government.

CLASS NO. 1.

13,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
4,600 yards dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
2,000 yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
200 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 16 ounces to the yard, (cochineal dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

CLASS NO. 2.

3,600 yards dark blue Flannel, for over-sacks, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 12 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
13,000 yards dark-blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 6 ounces per yard, with white-woollen selvedge.
1,000 gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
5,000 pairs woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece-wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

4,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
7,500 yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
14,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
4,000 yards cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

900 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,200 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

250 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
800 sets Epaulette Bullion.
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards Red Cord.
40 Swords for musicians.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets Drum Snares.
500 pairs Crescents and Scale Scraps.
50 Swords for Sergeants.
40 Drums, complete.
100 Drum Heads, batter.
100 Drum Heads, snare.
50 Boxwood Fifes, "B."
50 pairs Drum Sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

6,000 pairs Army Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

600 Cartridge-boxes, without magazines.
1,000 Bayonet Scabbards, with frogs attached.
500 Cartridge-box Belts.
400 Waist Belts.
50 Sword Frogs.
600 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:
Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and blue Jackets for boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined, and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon accepted deliveries, withholding ten per cent. from the amount of first account rendered until second delivery is made, and from amount of second account rendered until third delivery is made, and so on until contract is completed.

A guarantee, to be signed by two persons whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney or Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at this office, the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; or the Commanding Officer at Boston, Mass.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to
Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 22d day of June next, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at one or more of the following places during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872; the Wood to be merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be good white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected and delivered at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine officer, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required in accordance with regulations, viz: At

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
200 tons of Coal, 450 cords of Wood.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
120 tons of Coal, 75 cords of Wood.
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
140 tons of Coal, 100 cords of Wood.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
250 tons of Coal, 120 cords of Wood.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
100 tons of Coal, 80 cords of Wood.
GOSPORT, VA.
60 tons of Coal, 50 cords of Wood.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
75 cords of Wood.

The wood and coal furnished at Washington City to be measured, weighed, inspected, and certified by the Government Inspector appointed by the Navy Department, and the expense attending such inspection, &c., paid by the contractor.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the Marine posts.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
United States Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and [illegible] buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited for the construction of the Railroad from Northport to Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, Long Island.

Plans and profile may be seen and information obtained at the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, at Hunter's Point, or at the office of Smith & Stanbrough, Smithtown Branch, Long Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry by two neat experienced servants; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have excellent references from their last employer. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid; will assist with the washing and ironing; City or country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 414 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, or coachman and gardener, with a private family; would prefer the country; has the best reference from last employer. Address or call at Neilson & Guild's harness-store, No. 37 Union-square, for J. W.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress', chamber-maid and seamstress', or nurse's situation, by a highly-recommended young woman; good seamstress: cut, fit and operate on machine; dress-maker; dress hair nicely; competent to fill the above; country or City. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A very respectable and highly-recommended young woman; three years' City references; experienced nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children, or invalids; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUAtion in a family; has considerable knowledge of dress-making; can cut and fit for children and is capable of waiting on a lady; would like to go with a family to the country; best City references. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid; understands all kinds of family sewing and button-holes; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Call or address No. 630 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; best of City reference from her last employers, where she has lived over six years; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer with a family. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 201 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a Protestant woman fully capable of taking the entire charge and bring up by hand if required; can give several years' City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 208 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; would do chamber-work and sewing and assist with children; best City reference can be given; no objections to the country. Call at No. 26 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who can assist in dress-making, to go in the country for the month of June; best of references required. Apply at No. 52 West 33d-st. today, Monday, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

EMPLOYERS promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country.
SERVANTS. Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chamber-maid; can operate on sewing-machines; has a knowledge of dress-making; best City reference; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 395 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and breakfast breads and deserts of all kinds. Call at No. 219 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best of City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and dress-maker; understands all kinds family sewing; is a thorough operator; no objection to country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S OR LAUNDRESS' situation by a Scotch Protestant woman; superior cook; excellent laundress; can do all kinds of cooking; French fluting in the best manner; country or City; best City references. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class seamstress; understands dress-making thoroughly; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 471 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, competent, and respectable girl to take care of growing children; cuts, fits, and is a good operator; best City references. Call or address for two days No. 224 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation in a widower's family; is fond of children; wants to go where she can take her child, a girl of five years, or would go to an institution. Call or address at No. 371 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNtry by a young Protestant woman as nurse; can do chamber-work and plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a number of very desirable young and other women; also, waitresses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, house-workers, and laundresses, young girls, country or City.

WANTED—BY TWO COLORED WOMEN, situations in a Summer boarding-house or hotel in the country, as chamber-maids; can furnish unexceptionable references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYERS

Promptly supplied (City or country)
WITH CAPABLE AND RELIABLE SERVANTS.

SERVANTS,

Protestant and Catholic.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 109 West 34th-st., corner Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person as nurse to growing children; is a good seamstress; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 112 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse, and to do light chamber-work; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 222 West 18th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to go out by the day, to do plain sewing or basting; best City reference, if required. Call at No. 233 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good City references can be given. Call at No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable woman; is a very good family cook; will wash and iron; good baker; country or City; best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 152 West 27th-st.; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st., first floor.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS,
YOUR CUSTOM IS SOLICITED
AT THE
BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
NO. 1,305 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.

WANTED.—A MONTHLY NURSE IS DISengaged at present; has the best of City reference. Doctors and ladies can be seen for one week at No. 408 East 11th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family, or gentlemen's washing; she has good reference. Call at No. 316 East 59th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work in a small, private American family; can come well recommended. Call at No. 428 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation; would be willing to help in chamber-work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 240 West 10th-st., two pair of stairs up, back room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITuation to mind a house for the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress. Can be seen at her present place, No. 149 West 44th-st., where she will receive the highest recommendation.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or the [illegible]

ATTENTION!

Excellent situations for cooks, laundresses, house-workers, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. New waiting-rooms, clean and cool.

ALL HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, boarding-houses and private families can get the best of servants at No. 287 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

A LARGE SELECTION OF CAPABLE servants will be found at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

COLORED SERVANTS! COLORED SERvants! at the best systematized agency in City, No. 247 Thompson-st., corner Washington-square. T. S. W. TITUS, Proprietor. Established 1858.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND refinement wishes a situation for the Summer as companion to a lady, or would travel with an invalid; is accustomed to reading aloud; has experience, patience and gentleness; satisfactory references given. Address Mrs. G., Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a competent man; several years' City references. Call at No. 34 East 11th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman and groom; can milk; understands gardening; is a good City driver; best City references. Address C. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PORTER, or as an assistant in a bakery; was twelve months employed in a bakery in Cork; no objection to make himself generally useful, late and early; can keep small accounts, and deliver bread; good references for sobriety and honesty. Address WILLIAM MURPHY, St. Francis Xavier's College, No. 49 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, speaks good English, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; can assist at gardening; best City references. Address C. X., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE would like to engage in some family; man as coachman and groom; his wife would take care of children; or they would occupy a cottage or rooms over a stable; country preferred; they have excellent recommendations. Address G., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND GROOM'S situation by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address J. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced Protestant man who perfectly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country; has good City references. Address J. P., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; thoroughly understands his business in City or country; will be found willing and obliging, and has first-class reference from his last employers. Address P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, single Protestant man; understands his business thoroughly; safe and careful City driver; always obliging; first-class reference. Address R. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself generally useful; good references given. Call on or address D. RIORDAN, No. 123 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, single, Protestant man as coachman; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; best City references. Call or address W. B., No. 33 West 29th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman, or would go as groom, or would take care of road horses; best of City references. Can be seen at his present employer's private stable, No. 6 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has four years' reference from his last place; Newport perferred. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; good references given. Address JOHN, Putnam House, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a colored young man, who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address W. C., No. 122 East 13th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a Protestant married man; no children; first-class City driver; no objection to the country; five years' best reference from last employers; wife is a good cook, if services required. Call or address H. T., No. 468 7th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, or coachman and gardener, with a private family; would prefer the country; has the best reference from last employer. Address or call at Neilson & Guild's harness-store, No. 37 Union-square, for J. W.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a single young man lately landed; understands the care and management of horses; no objection to country. Address for three days J. A., feed-store, No. 137 East 23d-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PARLANT BIEN sa langue, sachant faire les robes et les chapeaux, désire se placer comme femme de chambre; on donnera de bons renseignements. Adresser S. D., No. 397 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A VARNISH MAN; ONE WHO thoroughly understands the manufacturing of all kinds of coach and furniture varnishes, Japan dryers, &c.; good wages given and steady employment guaranteed. For address inquire of BROWN & GREENE, No. 185 Water-st.

WANTED—A STRICTLY SOBER PROTestant man, married or single, to drive, take care of horses, harness, &c.; one willing to be useful; situation Summer and Winter. Call at Voeght's grocery-store, 27th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman to act as infant's nurse; City references required. Apply at No. 30 West 10th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A GOOD MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant to work on farm, married; $30 a month; house, firewood and milk year through. Call at store corner Lexington-av. and 28th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant nurse. Apply from 9 until 2 at No. 49 West 35th-st.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $6 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 138 Bleecker-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. MORGAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William M. Morgan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of June, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my22-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. BUNSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry B. Bunster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of June, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of May, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my15-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARX HECHT and SAMUEL ROSENSTEEL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Marx Hecht and Samuel Rosensteel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1871.
WILBUR F. BROWN, No. 475 Broadway,
WESSEL S. SMITH, No. 170 Broadway,
} Assignees.
my29-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORLANDO W. JOSLYN and JOHN Y. BOSTWICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Orlando W. Joslyn and John Y. Bostwick, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
MOSES B. MACLAY,
H. M. WILLIAMS,
} Assignees.
my29-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. MORGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Morgan, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
my22-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workman second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for IRON BUILDINGS of any design, and generally to do ALL KINDS of ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORK in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply in 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, July 1
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, July 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin............$140 | Second Cabin...........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Iowa	Sat., June 3	Dacian	Wed., May 31
Europa	Sat., June 10	Britannia	Wed., June 7
India	Sat., June 17	Alexandria	Wed., June 14
Columbia	Sat., June 24	Caledonia	Wed., June 21
Anglia	Sat., July 1	Sidonian	Wed., June 28
Australia	Sat., July 8	Assyria	Wed., July 5

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, May 31	Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7	Samaria, Thursday, June 8
Java, Wednesday, June 14	Algeria, Saturday, June 10
Russia, Wednesday, June 21	Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 17
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28	Siberia, Tuesday, June 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............................$145, gold.
Return Tickets....................................$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets....................................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

NEMESIS	Thursday, June 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, June 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, June 10, 12 M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax.)	Tuesday, June 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEBSTER, Wednesday, May 31, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, June 3, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, June 10, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...May 31, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.......June 3, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..................June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, June 17, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, June 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Saturday, June 3	Siberia, Sat'day, June 17
Malta, Saturday, June 10	Tripoli, Saturday, June 24

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 30, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD	June 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS	June 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS (via Nassau)	June 15

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, May 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Saturday, June 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 137 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. MCCREERY, SATURDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR,

SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over nineteen years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards and at private sale.

First-class Investment Securities, paying from ten to twelve per cent. interest for trust and other funds, always on hand for sale at the lowest rates.

Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty for many years.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

to the negotiation of
CITY, TOWN, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS,

Having facilities for their disposal unsurpassed in the United States.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

IMPORTANT TO BORROWERS.

MONEY TO LEND, WITHOUT EXPENSE, EXCEPTING EXAMINATION OF TITLE.

Policy-holders in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States are hereby notified that they can obtain loans, directly from said Society, in sums of $5,000, $10,000, $15,000, and $20,000, on the security of bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores, in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, such loans not to exceed in amount forty per cent. of the market value of the property mortgaged. Until further notice, preference will be given to policy-holders in the Society; applying directly, without the intervention of others.

No applications will be received unless signed by the person who offers himself as bondsman.

CITY OF MONTGOMERY BONDS,

Indorsed by the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, bearing interest at eight per cent., payable in the City of New-York 1st of January and July.

These bonds have about seventeen years to run, and are regarded as very good for investment. A small amount of these bonds are for sale by
HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.,
at ninety per cent. and accrued interest.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER. TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, WITH WIDE MARGINS.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
OUR "HAND-BOOK OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES" SENT FREE.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12, noon, to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 26th June, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. MCKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, NO. 12 CENTRE-ST., NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of seven directors will be held at the Company's office in New-York, on June 10, 1871, at 12 M. Polls open from 12 to 2.
M. GOETZEL, President.
E. L. LYNCH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 8, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Dubuque, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. E. MASSEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$35,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

For sale by
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.
R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

$280,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class real estate, in sums to suit, free of bonus; or will buy mortgages. Principals only address A. B. R., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, with full particulars, before June 3.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner.	**BANKERS,**	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate for 125 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, being certificate No. 1,512, issued to Thomas Smith, Aug. 13, 1869, has been lost, and that an application will be made to the Company for a duplicate certificate thereof. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the lost certificate to CHARLES B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

McGIBBON & CO.

are offering

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers in

SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SILK AND WORSTED FURNITURE-COVERINGS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES, SATTEENS
and every description of
HOUSE-KEEPING LINEN GOODS.
SHEETINGS, TOWELS, NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS, &C.
NO. 172 5TH-AV.,
CORNER 22D-ST.,
ONE BLOCK BELOW FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

McGIBBON & CO.,

172 5th-av., Cor. 22d-st.,

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY.
LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGAN SILK AND LISLE HOSE.
LADIES' ENGLISH AND GERMAN BALBRIGGAN, AND CHOICE ENGLISH AND GERMAN COTTON HOSE.
CHILDREN'S SILK BALBRIGGAN AND FANCY HOSE.
LADIES' FANCY STRIPED HOSE.
GENTS' REAL BALBRIGGAN, LISLE AND FANCY STRIPED SOCKS.
GENTS' LISLE-THREAD PANTS.
GENTS' AND LADIES' GOSSAMER GAUZE VESTS.
LISLE-THREAD DRAWERS AND VESTS.

300 PIECES

8-4

BLACK GRENADINE,

Large Mesh, Paris Finished.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

CANAL AND MERCER STS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

CORSETS THE SPECIALTY.

Mrs. Gaynor begs to inform her patrons and others that she has still a full assortment of most elegant shaped real Paris corsets, both home-made and woven, plain and embroidered.

The article being almost entirely out of the market, Mrs. Gaynor assures ladies they will not be imposed on in her establishment by selling a spurious, good-looking corset.

A perfect fit the best test, which can be guaranteed to any style of figure.

CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, PADS, NURSING CORSETS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

Skirts and tournours in French hair-cloth, skeleton, all the latest styles in trains, demi-trains, and Pompadours.

N. B.—Swiss lawn, and linen suits of best quality, on hand and to order, at short notice.

WILLISTON, KNIGHT & CO.,

74 and 76 Worth-St.

WILLISTON'S COMBED SEA ISLAND

TRADE **"C. S. I.,"** MARK.

SIX-CORD SPOOL THREAD.

SOLD BY THE LEADING JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS.
NOTIONS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
BLACK HALF REAL AND FRENCH LACES,
REAL POINT AND DUCHESS LACES,
COLORED AND WHITE REAL CLUNY LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION VALENCIENNES LACES,
HAMBURGS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
LLAMA PARASOL COVERS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
LACE COLLARS, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, &c.,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF LACE GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

A new and very splendid assortment of INDIA GOODS at No. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up stairs.

INDIA CAMEL-HAIR SHAWLS.—Preparatory to going to Europe for my Fall stock, I will sell the choice shawls on hand at low prices.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRICES DOWN.—CARRIAGES, HARNESS; immense stock; every seasonable style; every description harness, viz.: Ladies' pony harness, buggy, double, light, heavy and medium, at very lowest popular prices, at Carriage Manufacturers' Union Repository, No. 638 Broadway.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

NO. 235 EAST 34TH-ST.—PRIVATE stable; a gentleman can get board for a team of horses; very fine accommodation for horses and carriages; all on ground floor; can secure for coming season.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF FROM FOUR TO SIX gentlemen can obtain handsome connecting rooms on second floor, and board, with gas, bath, &c., on very reasonable terms, or single gentlemen can be accommodated; references required; good table and plenty; dinner at 6½. Inquire at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

LODGINGS WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, in a refined and pleasant private family; room opening to the south or west; best references freely given. Address HASTINGS, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, PARLOR AND two bedrooms, handsomely and newly furnished, to let, (first floor;) also, single rooms; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House; overlooking Madison-square; No. 7 West 25th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVE A HANDSOMELY-furnished suite of rooms which they will let upon moderate terms; excellent table and home comfort; single room for gentlemen; references. Apply at No. 36 East 21st-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, or man and wife, with or without board; a first-class house; at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—VERY FINE second story rooms to let, with or without private table; handsomely furnished. Also, a four-story front room; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241 WEST.—Pleasant rooms on parlor and second floors, with board; a large front room with every convenience, at $25, for two.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST.—LARGE AND airy rooms, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen.

AT NO. 67 WEST 35TH-ST.—A PLEASANT suite of furnished rooms to let without board, to gentlemen only; references required.

NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.—MADISON-square—Rooms singly or en suite, with board, for permanent or transient parties.

TO LET—BY A LADY, A HANDSOME FURNISHED parlor, for one or two gentlemen. Call at No. 146 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
(Formerly Stetson House.)

Just refitted. Open June 15. Modern in structure, and first-class in every respect. Will be under the management of James Sykes, of Willard's, Washington, and Peter Gardner, now of the Gilsey House, New-York, formerly of the New-York Hotel. Applications for rooms, &c., received at the Hotel, or by Mr. Gardner, at Gilsey House, New-York.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

PARRY HOUSE.

HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.) Land at Cozzens' Dock.

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N.Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

A CARD.

Telegram informs me that some of my out-buildings at Ripley Summer Resort, Poultney, Vt., were burned last night. This will not interfere at all with my readiness to receive guests at any time.
J. NEWMAN, Proprietor.
NEW-YORK CITY, May 27, 1871.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, will open June 1. Spacious grounds, shady and retired; good stabling; stages run to Branch; terms moderate. Apply on premises or at 20 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD. — LARGE, AIRY rooms, with first-class board and attendance, may be found for the Summer at Morristown, N. J.; the house is delightfully located, overlooking the valley, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Apply at No. 12 East 42d-st.; references exchanged.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A few families can be accommodated with board at Pleasant Point, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, ten miles east of Oswego, near the Rome and Oswego Railroad. Address S. NICHOLS, New-Haven, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson; fine shade, large airy rooms, with first-class board. Address G. H. CARSWELL.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

Assets $7,428,120 04. Money deposited now will bear interest from June 1, at the rate of six per cent. Interest is computed on the 1st days of January and July only, on the amount then in bank for the number of calendar months the same has remained on deposit. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS...........................$3,818,867 65

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $2,309,366 63. Surplus, $172,418 78.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P.M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
May 27, 1871.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE June 1 next on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 27th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
d12-law6mM* JOHN LONG, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871. JAMES LEE,
ja2-law6mM* Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH capital, can buy half interest in ten patented inventions, partly in operation. The inventor leaving soon for Europe, and looks for an agent or partner. Address A. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

It is respectfully announced that Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S five act drama of
ROSEDALE
has been for some time in preparation, and will be acted for the
FIRST TIME IN FOUR YEARS,
on this,
MONDAY, EVENING, May 29, 1871.

The drama will be produced with the utmost care, and the greatest pains taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the play.

Entirely new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood, Evans and J. Hillyard.

The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thos. Baker, will perform the original music, by Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer.

New appointments by Mr. Frank Goodwin and assistants.

New costumes, uniforms, &c., by Messrs. Flannery & Benschoten.

Mechanical department by Mr. H. Butler and assistants.

Novel effects and the
FOLLOWING CAPITAL DISTRIBUTION:

Elliot Grey, (as originally played by him,)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Miles McKenna, a returned Convict, (as originally played by him,)	Mr. John Gilbert
Bunburry Kobb	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Matthew Leigh, a village Doctor	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Cavendish May	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Sir Arthur May, Bart	Miss Lulu Hurd
Romany Rob, a Gipsy	Mr. W. Quigley
Farmer Green	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Corporal Daw, of the Lancers	Mr. E. M. Holland
Docksey	Mr. J. Peck
Robert	Mr. Danvers
Lady May, mother to Sir Arthur	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Rosa Leigh	Miss Effie Germon
Tabitha Stork, housekeeper to Matthew	Miss Emily Mestayer
Lady Adelia Grey, Mother to Elliot	Miss Annie Deland
Sarah Sykes, Matthew's servant (as originally played by her)	Mrs. John Sefton
Primrose, a lady's maid	Miss Benton
Mother Mix	Miss Blaisdell

Officers of the Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Corps, Lancers, Soldiers, Villagers and Gipsies.

ACT I.

Rosedale Manor House, with park and grounds adjoining	Isherwood

ACT II.

Gothic apartment in Rosedale Manor House,	Isherwood

ACT III.

Interior of Matthew Leigh's cottage in the village.	Isherwood

ACT IV.

Scene 1.—Curtained boudoir in Rosedale Manor House	G. Evans
Scene 2.—The Gipsy Dell by starlight	G. Evans

In this scene will be presented some new and novel effects.

ACT V.

Scene 1.—Matthew Leigh's cottage	Isherwood
Scene 2.—Ante-room adjoining the conservatory.	Isherwood
Scene 3.—Conservatory at Rosedale, decorated with military arms, trophies, festooned and lighted for a ball	J. Hillyard

A new drawing-room valse galop, entitled ROSEDALE, composed by Mr. Thomas Baker, the dance arranged by Mons. A. Grossi, will be executed by the principal characters and a full corps of efficient auxiliaries.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

MONDAY, MAY 29,
(For the BENEFIT of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS,)

MR. and MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS.	AND EVERY NIGHT this week, THE GOLDEN FLEECE, THE COMICAL COUNTESS, COOL AS A CUCUMBER, for the first times at this theatre: MR. and MRS. MATHEWS, in the three pieces, for THIS WEEK ONLY—Saturday, June 3 being positively their last night.

MATINEE SATURDAY next: THE CRITIC and COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

FRIDAY, June 2. BENEFIT of MRS. MATHEWS.

MONDAY, June 5. BENEFIT of MISS DAVENPORT.

TUESDAY, June 6. BENEFIT of MR. D. H. HARKINS.

IN PREPARATION,

A new and powerful play by MR. WILKIE COLLINS and MR. AUGUSTIN DALY—never before acted on any stage; to be given with new scenery and peculiar effects.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS
And his unrivaled orchestra,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.

Admission	50 cents.
Private boxes	$1 extra.
Packages of twelve tickets	$4

To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
28th-st., corner of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

VACATION PUPILS SHOULD TAKE A course of writing lessons of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America. Rooms, No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE FINAL examination of the classes in Columbia College for the current academic year will commence on FRIDAY, June 2, and will continue until Friday, June 16, beginning daily at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of the students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend.

Candidates for admission to the College will be examined on Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24. It is desired that application be made on the first of these days at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

TEACHERS.

A PRIVATE TUTOR WISHES TO make an engagement for the Summer as teacher and companion; experienced in instructing youth; refers to City families, in which the advertiser is now employed. Address TUTOR, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A CHRISTIAN YOUNG LADY DESIRES a position as governess to young children, or as companion to an invalid. Call at No. 329 East 19th-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE an engagement for the Summer vacation with a family going to the country. For further particulars address Mlle. D., No. 167 Madison-av.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.—On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Peck-slip from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 19th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 20th	3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 20th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 22d	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 24th	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 27th	12:30 P. M.	Friday, 26th	9:00 A. M.
		Monday, 29th	11:00 A. M.

THE STEAMBOAT

MARY POWELL,

On and after SATURDAY, May 20, will leave Vestry-st. Pier daily at 3:30 P. M., making usual landings, (except New-Hamburg.) Returning, leave Rondout at 5:15 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:15; Milton, 6:30; Newburg, 7; Cornwall, 7:15; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens, 7:45, arriving at New-York at 10:30.

SUNDAY BOAT

FOR ALBANY AND TROY,
from Pier No. 39, North River, (Vestry-st.,)
at 6 P. M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY and Troy, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 39 North River, foot Vestry-st. Fare, $1 75. Connecting at above places with morning express trains for the West and North. Returning, leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAM-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will resume their daily passages at 8½ A. M. from Vestry-st., and 8:45 from 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 2:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—WINTER'S TALE.

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
of Shakespeare's grand romantic play of the
WINTER'S TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH
AUTOLYCUS.

LAST WINTER'S TALE MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AT 1½.

ON MONDAY NEXT, June 5,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
as JAMES HAREBELL,
in Mr. W. G. Wills' beautiful HEART STORY, in four acts, entitled, the
MAN O' AIRLIE.

Which was performed at the Princess' Theatre, London, for more than ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS—and constituted the dramatic event of that city in 1867.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FOURTH WEEK.

Signal success of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
as
KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

A brilliant American drama, abounding in powerful characterizations, splendid realistic scenery, and exciting tableaux, nearly all of which
ARE ENCORED EVERY NIGHT.
F. S. CHANFRAU..........as..........KIT.
A wonderful personation, vivid and truthful.
KIT MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

JAMES E. HAYES............Lessee and Manager
JOHN H. SELWYN..........Acting Manager

LAST WEEK, LAST NIGHTS,
AND LAST MATINEES
of the great pictorial and sensational drama entitled
JACK SHEPPARD,
with beautiful scenery and a powerful cast, including
G. L. FOX..........as..........OWEN WOOD
Miss ADA HARLAND..as..........JACK
LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, May 31, and SATURDAY, June 3.
MONDAY, JUNE 5,
Engagement for a limited number of nights of
LUCILLE WESTERN.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING—Benefit of Harry E—.
RANK. LAST NIGHT. RANK.
RANK. RANK. RANK.
NEXT SATURDAY,
LAST MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT,
AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29,

Engagement for a limited number of nights, and first appearance of the charming comediennes, the
Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND,
in the beautiful burlesque extravaganza entitled
KENILWORTH,
preceded by the comedietta of A MORNING CALL.
MATINEE TODAY, AT 2 P. M.
Idiot Witness, and More Blunders than One.

Tuesday evening, May 30—Benefit of Miss Alice Harrison.

IRVING HALL.

Opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
GERMANIA ILLUSTRATED,
Pictorially, Historically, Poetically and Musically.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL
MOVING PANORAMA OF THE
FRANCO-GERMANIC WAR.

Painted by eminent European artists, from drawings made on the spot.

Vivid battle scenes, in conjunction each evening with a grand concert, supported by Miss SARAH BARRON, the accomplished contralto; Mr. W. J. HILL, tenor; Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the popular baritone, and Herr DORMSTEIN, pianist and organist. The descriptive lecture by Mr. W. H. POPE.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; at all the principal ticket-offices and music-stores, and at the hall.

TERRACE GARDEN.

58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
JULLIEN'S CONCERTS
Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 o'clock. 50 cts.
Every SUNDAY at 5 and 8 o'clock. 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A.—HAINES BROTHERS

CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.

WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 Union-square.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.! Manufacturers of CABINET ORGANS, warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be *the best in the world*, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices—*fixed and invariable*—$50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $375, and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *free*. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

REMOVAL.

HAINES BROS., on and after this date, will occupy premises No. 27 Union-square, as a piano warehouse.

Parties in search of pianos, who desire a fine stock of handsome instruments, would do well to call and examine our stock.

Prices very moderate, and adapted to the times.
HAINES BROS., Piano Ware-rooms,
No. 27 Union-square.

A GREATEST BARGAIN—ROSEWOOD 7¼ octave Piano for sale.—Best City makers, four round corners, carved legs, triple moldings, rich tone, pearl keys; is a magnificent instrument; cost $600. Will be sold for $275, cash, if applied for immediately at BATTERSON'S Storage Establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. Has box for shipping.

RAVEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON, are manufacturing their celebrated PIANO-FORTES at their old-established factory and warerooms, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door below Grand-st. Will sell at reduced prices. An assortment of second-hand Pianos for sale at low prices.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 3 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M.,	Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M.,	Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M.,	Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M.,	Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M.,	First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M.,	Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.

2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M.	Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M.	Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M.	Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M.	Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M.	Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M.	Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M.	Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal, of the best quality from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore. For sale by
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 tons of Scranton Coal, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 27.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'65.111⅛	$3,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 87⅛
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C.'65,n.113⅛	5,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d. 77
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'67.c.113⅛	10,000 North Mo. 1st.. 87⅛
22,000 do.........113⅝	10 Bk. of Commerce...120⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C..109⅞	25 Amn. Ex. Bank....114⅛
14,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 72⅛	50 Hanover Bank.....107⅛
25,000 do......... 72½	22 Ocean Bank........ 93⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 72½	20 Ninth Nat. Bank..114⅛
1,000 Va. St. 6s, o....	100 Quicksilver Pf.... 20⅛
20,000 do......... 69½	100 do........ 20⅛
25,000 Va. St. 6s, n... 74½	300 do........ 20¾
3,000 Va. 6s, reg., o.. 57½	400 do........ 21
10,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs. 94	300 Mariposa Pf........ 9⅛
57,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July. 64	300 Consol. Coal of Md bet. call......... 44
1,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 95⅞	100 Del. & H. C....b. c.124⅛
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., reg..........110	700 Pacific M. bet. call. 47⅛
4,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 96⅛	800 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 99⅞
1,000 do......... 95	100 Erie.............. 29⅛
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 93	50 Panama............ 49
1,000 Erie 2d, '79......... 95	200 Clev. & P. bet. call.122⅛
1,000 Erie 3d.......... 92	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 98⅞
50,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 103⅛	200 C. & R. I. bet. call.119⅛
6,000 Union Pac. 1st. 92⅛	50 C., I. & Indianap... 89⅛
10,000 U. P. 7s. L. G. Bs. 85⅛	100 do............ 89⅛
10,000 C. & N. W. con. 94	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 62⅛
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th.. 85⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul. Pf. 81⅛
3,000 H. & St. Jo. Convt. Bs........105	200 Tol., Wab. & West. 64⅛
8,000 do.......... 104⅝	100 do.............b3. 64⅛
22,600 C. F. & Min. 1st. 85⅛	200 Del., Lack. & W...110⅛
16,000 do.......... 85⅝	200 do...............110
14,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div... 90	200 Ohio & Miss....... 50⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. con. convt. bs.... 90	18 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 80
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st. 103⅛	100 Morris & Essex... 94⅛
	100 H. & St. Joseph...100
	100 do.....bet. call. 99⅛
	100 C. C. & Ind. Cen.. 24

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'64..112⅛	800 L. S. & M. So.......114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'67..113⅛	100 do...........s10.114⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.109⅞	30 do...........s10.113⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.109⅞	100 do...........b.c.b3.114⅛
200 Maryland Coal Co.. 34⅛	500 Chi. & N. W......... 86⅛
100 do........b.c. 34⅛	100 do................ 86
100 Con. C. of Md..b.c. 44	100 do...........b10. 86⅛
100 Quicksilver........ 13⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.. 98⅞
500 Pacific Mail...... 47⅛	300 C., C. & I. C........ 89⅛
25 do........ 47	200 N. J. Central.........113
10 Cumb. C. and I.... 35	100 Chi. & R. I...........119⅞
100 Mariposa Pref. b.c. 9⅛	200 Tol., W. & W...b30. 64⅛
100 U. S. Ex........... 56	500 do..............b3. 64⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 99⅛	500 Del., L. & W...b.c.110⅛
200 do.........b.c. 99⅛	100 St. L. & I. M........ 61
40 Adams Ex......... 81⅛	100 Mor. & Essex..b.c. 94⅛
500 Reading R........b3.117	100 Han. & St. Jo........100
200 do.........b.c.117⅛	100 do...............100⅛
200 do.............117⅛	100 C., C. & I. Cent..... 23⅛
300 Panama R.....b.c. 49⅛	

MONDAY, May 29—A. M.

The general trade of the past week presented no unusual features. The Import entries continue to run ahead of last season, while the Exports are about the same for the week, in respect both to Produce and Specie. The Cotton Exports for the week from the Southern ports are 44,866 bales, as against 82,447 bales same week last year, but the price of Middling Cotton then was 22⅞ cents, and now only 16⅞@17 cents.

Money was further cheapened during the week to 3@4 ₱ cent. to the leading Brokers on call loan, and 3½@5 ₱ cent. on Stock collateral, generally, at the close of the week. Gold declined ⅛@⅜, and Foreign Bills ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The Public Funds varied even less than the price of Gold and Exchange. The Railway Stock speculation shows an advance of 4@5 ₱ cent. on Reading and Rock Island, 2 ₱ cent. on Central Pacifics, and 1 ₱ cent. on Lake Shore and North West Preferred, while there is a decline marked against Union Pacific of 2½ ₱ cent., and against Ohio and Mississippi of 2 ₱ cent.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 27, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,005,107
Increase in Specie	117,301
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,709,096
Increase in Deposits	4,896,744
Decrease in Circulation	136,722

	May 28,'70.	May 27,'71.	May 20,'71.
National Capital	$72,937,895	$73,325,000	$73,325,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	14,744,600	14,744,600
Total	$84,810,043	$88,069,600	$88,069,600
Loans	279,550,743	291,441,638	289,436,531
Gold and Gold Notes	32,728,035	15,280,114	15,262,813
Other Legal Tenders	61,618,676	68,230,418	66,521,322
Deposits	228,039,345	238,490,760	233,594,016
Circulation	33,132,748	31,071,244	31,204,966
In Sub-Treasury	82,937,046	62,149,218	63,773,772

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the Statement of the corresponding week last year:

	May 20, '71.	May 27, '71.	May 28, '70.
Deposits	$233,594,016	$238,490,760	$228,039,345
Circulation	31,204,966	31,071,244	33,132,478
Together	$264,798,982	$269,562,004	$261,171,823
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$66,199,745	$67,390,501	$65,292,956
Actual basis	81,784,135	83,620,532	94,346,711
Excess Leg. Ten.	$15,584,390	$16,220,031	$29,053,755
Rate for money	4@5 ₱ ct.	3½@5 ₱ ct.	4@5 ₱ ct.

The Bank averages are higher on the line of Deposits by $4,896,744 than last Monday, of which gain $1,709,096 is in Greenbacks. The Gold average is nearly even—$117,301 higher. The Loans are increased $2,005,107. At the Treasury $2,000,000 Gold was sold on Thursday, and $2,778,539 paid out during the week for interest on the Public Debt. The receipts from Customs for the week, $2,672,446. In the Exports of the week $1,198,000 American Gold Coin is included. A further sum of $715,000 was exported in Silver Bullion, Foreign Coin, &c.

The price of Money to the Brokers on call Loan, at the close of the week, is 3½@4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, while double these rates could be had by the same lenders on Bond and Mortgage and on Railway Mortgages. But the Banks and other parties lending on demand from day to day are unwilling to place their balances out of control, looking forward to better employment after the Summer plethora, on Stock loans as well as on Mercantile account; and while they are not buyers of Railway Mortgages, or lenders on Real Estate, the Anglo-American and German-American houses are busy in negotiating the former, and to an extent which sensibly affects the export movement of Gold Coin through the Foreign Exchanges.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the past week, were $8,174,154, as against $3,616,503 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,473,666, against $3,610,420 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,913,071, against $2,046,059 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,672,446. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 13,954 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$21,610,215	February	$32,992,723
August	29,829,299	March	38,488,670
September	26,903,268	April	32,634,773
October	22,443,471	May 6	7,846,227
November	25,383,162	May 13	6,561,621
December	22,468,108	May 20	7,460,904
January	28,582,376	May 27	8,174,154
Total since July 1			$344,379,971
Against same date 1870			253,839,310
Increase since July 1			$90,540,661

The official monthly return of Imports for April shows considerably less than the unofficial weekly tables, as the return for March showed greater. This is explained by the fact that the large sum of $11,930,286 was unofficially returned as for the week ending Saturday, April 1, whereas most of the Imports of this particular week were embraced in the official March report. The same discrepancy occurred last year, though not to the same considerable amount.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,573	February	$18,789,742
August	13,592,539	March	22,159,322
September	16,[illegible]	April	18,930,074
October	[illegible]	May 3	3,0[illegible],936
November	21,813,352	May 10	[illegible]
December	19,840,326	May 17	4,306,496
January	18,837,876	May 24	3,473,066
Total since July 1			$201,839,974
Against same date 1870			179,565,925
Increase since July 1			$22,274,049

Gold, May 27, 1871, 111⅜ ₱ cent.
Gold, May 28, 1870, 114⅜ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	February	4,022,068
August	10,587,040	March	7,369,830
September	4,618,850	April	1,803,807
October	2,416,356	May 6	[illegible]
November	4,896,257	May 13	3,417,998
December	1,950,679	May 20	1,912,071
January	2,140,212	May 27	[illegible]
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same date 1870			28,909,536
Increase since July 1			$44,743,637

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,130,760	July	$17,495,431
August	15,645,267	August	2,122,753
September	16,704,034	September	3,998,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,826,929	January	16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,600	April	1,036,783
May 6	2,662,986	May 6	6,548,898
May 13	2,993,607	May 13	3,572,938
May 20	2,754,427	May 20	2,221,432
May 27	2,672,446	May 27	2,778,539
Total, 1871	$135,585,438	Total, 1871	$82,833,144
Total, 1870	123,497,360	Total, 1870	83,932,641

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		May 28, '70.
American Gold	111⅝@111⅜@111⅛	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	111⅛@111⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114⅛@114	114⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s	110⅛@110	108⅛
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	101⅛@103⅛	93⅛
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	93⅛@92⅛	86
Union Pacific Land Grants	86⅛@85⅛	....
New-York Central	100⅛@99⅛	100⅛
New-York Central Scrip	95@94⅛	95⅛
Rock Island	115⅛@120⅛	119
Lake Shore	113⅛@114⅛	97⅛
North-western Common	86⅛@86⅛	81⅛
North-western Preferred	97⅛@98⅛	89⅛
Reading	114⅛@118⅛	106⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	52⅛@50⅛	39⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅛@62⅛	65⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛@81⅛	80⅛
Toledo and Wabash	64⅛@64⅛	55⅛
Union Pacific	36⅛@34⅛	....
Erie	29⅛@29⅛	23⅛

Gold sold through the day at 111⅛@111⅛@111⅛ ₱ cent. There was not much speculative interest in the Gold Room. Bills on London left off 110⅛@110⅜ ₱ cent. The Public Funds of 1867 strong at 113⅞@114 ₱ cent., and not in large offering. The other 5-20s also firm, and the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 up to 117⅞ ₱ cent., and the 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s 110 ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds firm on Tennessees, Virginias and South Carolinas, and New-York Bounty 7 ₱ cents sold at 110 ₱ cent. The Pacific Railroad Bonds closed firm on Centrals at 103½, and steady on Unions at 92½ ₱ cent.

The Railway Share speculation was not general, but on certain stocks very strong in demand and prices. Rock Island led the market, and sold up to 120½ ₱ cent. Lake Shore was also strong, and the demand was free for New-York Central, which is not surprising in view of the heavy traffic on the line, the assured nature of its constant improvement of roadway, (by steel railing,) its steady additions to new equipment, and its regular 8 ₱ cent. Dividends, all out of net earnings, with the further application of $2,000,000 a year to paying off the comparatively small Funded debt outstanding against the property. Above these considerations, we believe we may add that Mr. VANDERBILT is content to manage this great estate without consolidations, leases, or any other entangling alliances, within or without the State of New-York, the free use of his name in Wall-street to the contrary notwithstanding.

At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night; market closing irregular, Rock Island, Lake Shore and Reading strong:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 27.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅞	114
American Gold	111⅜	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99⅛	99⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94⅛	94⅛
Reading Railroad	116⅛	118⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅛	120⅛
North-west Common	86⅛	86⅛
North-west Preferred	98⅛	98⅛
Pacific Mail	46⅞	47⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅞	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅞	62⅛
Lake Shore	113⅞	114⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	50⅛	50⅛
Toledo and Wabash	64⅛	64⅞
Western Telegraph	59⅛	59⅞
Erie	29⅛	29⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	103⅛	103⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	92⅛	92⅛
Union Land Grants	85	85⅛
Union Incomes	85	85

We devote a large share of the present number of the TIMES to the able and exhaustive Report and Tables in illustration of Mr. WM. BARNES, late New-York State Superintendent of Insurance, on Life Insurance, and on the organization and working of the LIFE COMPANY OF AMERICA, of which he is the Consulting Counsel. We need scarcely say, after naming the well-known author of the Report, that our readers interested in the subject of Life Insurance will find a large body of general information, besides being attracted by the details of the immediate great corporation to which Mr. BARNES is now attached.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, 2d May, 1871.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE CURRENT market prices of the day, FIRST-MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing from 1896 to 1899, Coupons payable July 1 and Jan. 1.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in operation as a through line, in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad, since May 10, 1869. Its earnings for the two years ending May 10, 1871, will be over $16,000,000. The amount of yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,634,220, gold. The net earnings for 1870 were $2,947,862 27. The increase of net earnings for the three months ending April 1, 1871, were $858,166 83 over the corresponding period for 1870.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Company, estimates the

Earnings of 1871 at..........$9,000,000
And expenses at..........4,500,000

Leaving the estimated net earnings..$4,500,000

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes. Present market quotations, 97½c.@98½c. and interest.

TANNER & CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now ready to deliver the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds, of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five per cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $65,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly as the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF
.... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18.....
Entered .... Recorded ....

Register of the Treasury.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The Interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, (see Circular below,) will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New-York, (or such other office as the Stock is registered at,) will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post-office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six ₱ cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks,* while the application of the surplus revenues derived in Gold from Customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the Funded Stocks bearing six ₱ cent. Gold Interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the Public Debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700 and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and canceled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881..........$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886..........4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901..........14,000,000

Total saving per annum by refunding..........$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
LOAN DIVISION, May 15, 1871.

It has been determined by the Department to pay the interest on the registered stock of the new Loans, (acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871,) by check, to the order of the party in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder, when furnished; otherwise, it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or depository where the interest is to be paid.

It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all parties subscribing to the new loan, or having transfers made to them, will furnish their *correct post-office address, and advise the Department of any change, at least fifteen days before interest days.*

During the fifteen days immediately preceding the interest days, Feb. 1, May 1, August 1, and Nov. 1, the transfer-books will be closed for the purpose of preparing the checks. If the stock is not presented for transfer previous to the closing, the interest will be declared to the person to whom the transferred certificate was issued, and the assignee must look to that party for the accrued interest to which he may be entitled.

The new certificate issued upon a transfer of stock will bear interest from the first day of the quarter year in which such transfer is made, and will invariably be returned to the party who forwarded the assigned certificates by mail, unless otherwise directed.

Checks issued in payment of interest will bear the following indorsement: "This check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis, or San Francisco, or the Designated Depository at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile or Pittsburg."

Should any checks be returned to the Department as "uncalled for," they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the payee.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1871.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. 227 miles are in operation, and the iron for 100 miles additional is now being laid. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, beside an immense mineral and general local traffic.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are amply secured, and very desirable for safe and profitable investment.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, negotiated by us, amounting to $25,885,000, have a ready market everywhere, being favorably known and actively dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges of this country and Europe, and are readily salable at all times at quoted market price, which is now above par.

The Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO. we believe to be of equal value and security, and must in time take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and as agents of the U. S. Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new U. S. Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 27, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	16	Spts. Turpentine, bbls.	974
Cotton, bales	2,143	Resin, bbls.	3,064
Copper, bbls.	29	Pitch, bbls.	19
Copper, cakes	162	Tar, bbls.	119
Dried Fruits, pkgs.	48	Pork, bbls.	312
Eggs, bbls.	2,252	Butter, pkgs.	1,651
Flour, bbls.	12,307	Cheese, pkgs.	2,416
Wheat, bushels	111,769	Tallow, pkgs.	140
Corn, bushels	104,444	Lard, pkgs.	90
Oats, bushels	31,313	Cut-meats, pkgs.	186
Malt, bushels	1,785	Rice, pkgs.	89
Meal, bbls.	500	Starch, pkgs.	900
Meal, bags	425	Tea, pkgs.	5
Beans, bushels	36	Whisky, bbls.	533
Hemp, bales	16	Wool, bales	32
Hops, bales	16	Tobacco, hhds.	362
Leather, sides	13,806	Tobacco, bxs. and cs..	94

ASHES—Have been steady, but quiet, at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at former figures. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curaçoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The offerings for early delivery have been light, and prices have been quoted up ⅛c. ₱ lb., on a pretty fair call for desirable lots; sales, 2,144 bales, (of which 9 bales were to arrive,) including 243 bales to shippers, 766 bales to spinners, 185 bales to speculators, and 950 bales in transit. For forward delivery business has been more active, at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., closing firmly on reduced offerings. The receipts at this port today were 2,143 bales, including 569 bales from Charleston, 403 bales from Savannah, 168 bales from Baltimore, 618 bales from Wilmington, 11 bales from Swansboro, N. C., and 374 bales per Railroad.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been comparatively steady for State and Western Flour, but has been without activity. The demand has been mainly for job lots on the basis of our quotations. New Wheat Flour has been in limited supply and held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 45; very good to fancy, $6 45@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 05@$6 45; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 15@$6 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and has been in quite moderate request at about steady rates. The chief business has been in new crop No. 2 Spring, $1 48@$1 49, here and to arrive next week, and $1 48, seller June; Red, Amber and White Wheat has been firm and in light stock, but inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 63@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 62@$1 68, chiefly Amber at $1 65@$1 68; No. 1 Spring at (nominally) $1 50@$1 51, afloat; No. 2 do., $1 48@$1 49, afloat and to arrive next week; do., seller June, $1 48; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 90; Red and Amber State, $1 60@$1 68, ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite freely dealt in at a shade better prices for dry samples, which have been scarce, but at rather easier rates for steamer qualities, which have been plenty. The transactions have been mostly in Mixed Western at 73c.@75c. for railroad; and 68c.@74c. for Canal, the latter rate for very dry, with the bulk of the sales of Canal reported at 68c.@69c. for steamer grades. The week's export clearances for European ports include 24,204 bbls. Flour, 543,852 bushels Wheat, 233,017 bushels Corn, and 19,446 bushels Peas.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 36,375 hides and 75 bales do.; sales, 49,213 hides.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand at about former rates; sales, 528 puncheons, 2 hhds. and 44 bbls. Barbados, on private terms; and 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 42c.; and small lots of New-Orleans within our range. We quote: Porto Rico at from 35c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and weak as to price; sales, 250 bbls. Strained at $2 60, with $2 55 as the quotation for round lots, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,064 bbls.; exports, 935 bbls. Tar has been dull at old figures. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, but rather less firm, at 52c.@52½c. for prompt, and 51c. for next week's delivery; sales, 300 bbls.; receipts, 975 bbls.

PETROLEUM—The market has been generally quoted firmer, but has not been active. The offerings of Oil have been restricted....Crude, in bulk, has been inquired for at 14½c., but has not been available at less than 15c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude continues inactive at 19c.@19¼c. here and 18¾c.@19c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 2,250 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,052 bbls. for Marseilles and 1,300 bbls. for Leghorn.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but, under limited offerings, has been quoted pretty firm. Sales have been reported of 330 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 75 for New Western Mess; $15 50 for City do.; $13@$13 75 for New Prime to Extra Prime, and $14@$14 50, chiefly at $14 25, for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted for New Western, on the basis of $15 50, seller June, and $15 75, seller July; sales, 750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been selling rather slowly at from 6½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been inactive at 10c.@13½c. for Hams; 6c.@7c. for shoulders, and 8½c. for Clear Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 190 pkgs. Bacon has been in quite moderate demand at 8½c.@8⅝c. for Long Clear; 9c.@9¼c. for Short Clear; 8¼c. for Short Rib; 8c. for Cumberland; sales 125 pkgs. Lard has been dull and weak. The days receipts of Butter were 1,651 pkgs. Cheese has been sparingly dealt in at from 11c.@15c. for fair to fancy Factory; 10c.@13c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@12c. for Western. The day's receipts have been 2,416 boxes.

SKINS—Of Deer, sales have been made of only 8,000 lbs. Para and 5,000 lbs. Central American. Receipts have been 228 bales from Ciudad Bolivar, 39 bales from Vera Cruz, and 8 bales from Laguayra. Of Goat, we note sales of only 45 bales East India, and 125 bales Curacoa, on private terms. Receipts, 10 bales from Montevideo and 32 bales from New-Orleans. Market generally dull.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered freely at previous quotations, leading to a more active business, mainly in Refining stock. The arrivals have been unusually extensive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,711 hhds. at 9c.@9⅛c. for scant fair to strictly good Refining Cuba, 9c. for Martinique, 9⅛c. for Refining St. Croix, 10c. for Grocery do., 10c.@10⅛c. for Grocery Porto Rico, and 10⅛c.@11⅛c. for Demerara; also, 272 boxes Havana, part at 9c.@10⅛c., and 600 hhds. Melado at 7⅛c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in fair request at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 114,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for common to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for prime; also, 60 pkgs. Stearine at 11⅛c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet and heavy, with sales reported of 140 bbls. at 92⅛c.@93⅛c., closing at 92⅛c.@92c., for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 533 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has not been much movement in any line, since our last. The offerings in the way of berth freight have been moderate, chiefly of Grain; and rates have been quoted without material alteration. Ship-owners have not been willing to make concessions in the way of charters.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, May 27—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 92⅞; Ten-forties, 89.

LONDON, May 26—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 92⅞; Ten-forties, 89.

LONDON, May 27—Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £32@£32 5s. ₱ ton.

Monday and Tuesday of next week will be holidays in the Liverpool markets.

HAVANA, May 27.—SUGAR—Business opened heavy, but improved toward the close on account of the favorable advices from abroad. All qualities have slightly advanced, and the demand has improved. There are more buyers than sellers, and the market favors the latter. Nos. 10 to 12 advancing, quoted at 11@11½ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 advancing, quoted at 12½@14 reals. Molasses Sugar, No. 7 to 10, firm; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good, buoyant at 10½@10¾ reals. Exported during the week, from Havana and Matanzas, 39,000 boxes and 7,000 hhds., of which 18,000 boxes and all the hhds. were for the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses, at Havana and Matanzas, 478,000 boxes and 17,000 hhds. MOLASSES—Stock scarce, and holders demand an advance. FREIGHTS flat and nominal. BACON declining, owing to heavy arrivals; sales at 15½c.@16c. BUTTER—Market supplied. COAL-OIL dull at 4 reals. FLOUR—Market supplied; quoted at $13 50@$13 75. HAMS—Market supplied; American-salted, 17c.; Sugar-cured, 25c. POTATOES in demand at $6@$6 50. TALLOW quiet at 12½c.@13½c. LARD declining, owing to large supply; Kegs, 15½c.@16¼c.; Tins, 18½c.@19¼c. LUMBER—White Pine firm at $35; Pitch Pine in demand at $28@$30. BOX SHOOKS—Market overstocked; quoted at 4 reals. Hogshead SHOOKS—Market supplied; quoted at $2 25@$2 50. Empty HOGSHEADS quiet at $2 75. WAX—Yellow firm at $9 25@$9 75 ₱ arroba; White dull at $12 50@$13 ₱ arroba. HONEY in demand; absence of business for want of stock. HOOPS—Long Shaved dull at $36; Short Shaved, market supplied; home demand limited. EXCHANGE—On London, 18½@19½ premium; on United States, 60 days, in currency, 4½@5½ discount; do., short sight, 3½@3¾ discount; do., in gold, 60 days, 6@6½ premium; do., short sight, 7½@7¾ premium.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 27.—FLOUR moderately active and unchanged; sales, 3,300 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce; No. 1 Milwaukee Club quoted at $1 48. CORN heavier; sales, 7,600 bushels low Mixed at 63½c.; 1,700 bushels do., in car lots, at 65c.; and 1,600 bushels do. at 64½c.@65½c. OATS dull; sales, 1,400 bushels Western at 61c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted, and $1 70 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $26@$27; Shipstuffs, $28@$29; Middlings, $30@$32 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, $6 72 to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson; $3 75 to New-York; $3 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—70,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Peas, 900,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—22,000 bushels Wheat, 6,700 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,407,000 feet Lumber. Grain in STORE—303,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 15,500 bushels Barley, 15,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Peas.

CHICAGO, May 28.—FLOUR very dull. WHEAT quiet and steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 26⅛. CORN firmer and advanced ⅛c.@⅜c.; No. 2 Mixed, 51⅛c.@51⅜c.; this afternoon dull at 51⅛c.@51⅜c. OATS quiet but advanced ⅛c.; No. 2 at 49c. RYE firmer; No. 2 at 83⅛c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 at 73c. HIGHWINES are 1c. lower at 89c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $15 50 cash, $15 25 June, $15 37½@$15 50 July. LARD, 10c., cash, 10⅛c. July. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Short-rib Middles, 7⅛c.; Rough Sides, 7⅛c. Live Hogs active at $3 80@$4 40. CATTLE active at $3@$5 75 ₱ cwt. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 300,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 900 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 100 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 38,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—COTTON—Demand light; holders firm; Middling Uplands, 16½c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Family, $6 75@$7. WHEAT quiet, but firm at $1 48@$1 49. CORN steady at 54c. RYE dull and declining; $1 05@$1 07. OATS dull at 52c.@55c. BARLEY quiet and steady; the malting season is nearly closed. GROCERIES unchanged. PETROLEUM very weak. EGGS dull and declining at 16c. BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; best grades at 20c.@22c. CHEESE dull and declining at 12½c.@13c.; Western Reserve, 10c.@11c. Mess PORK dull at $16. LARD dull at 10c. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; the following rates are asked: Shoulders, 5¾c.; Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c. BACON opened firm, but closed dull; Shoulders, 6¾c.; nothing done in Sides. WHISKY in fair demand at 88c.

BUFFALO, May 27.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 84,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 47,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Corn, 20,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c., and Oats, 7c., to New-York. FLOUR steady; $6 25@$6 50 for City ground Spring. WHEAT firm; sales 23,800 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 37@$1 38; 30,000 bushels Red Winter, $1 50@$1 57. CORN quiet and firm; 15,000 bushels Mixed Western, in lots, at 60c.@61c. OATS dull and steady; sales, 8,000 bushels; 58½c. for Western, and 60c. for Michigan. RYE—$1 for No. 1 Milwaukee. BARLEY neglected. PORK dull; $16 50. LARD dull at 11c. HIGHWINES nominally 90c.@91c.

TOLEDO, May 27.—FLOUR—Demand fair, and market firm. WHEAT quiet and 2c. higher; White Michigan, $1 55½; Amber do. at $1 45, closing at $1 44½; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 44; Rejected Red, $1 35. CORN—Market steady, with a moderate demand; High Mixed, 57c.; Low Mixed, 56½c., closing at 56c.; Yellow, 58c.; Michigan, 56½c.; White, 58c. OATS—Market steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 at 53c.; Michigan 53½c.@54½c. FREIGHTS firm, 3½c. to Buffalo, 6c.@6½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—COTTON market without decided change. FLOUR quiet and weak for Low Grades; Extra Winter, $6 15@$6 30; Double Extra, $6 45. WHEAT dull and declining; Iowa No. 2 at $1 26; Red Winter No. 2 at $1 60@$1 62. CORN strong; No. 2 Mixed, 53c.; Choice Mixed Sacked, 60c. OATS dull and declining at 50c.@51c. in bulk; 56c.@57c. sacked. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE dull, 86c.@88c. WHISKY steady at 90c. Mess PORK dull at $16 25@$16 75. BACON dull and heavy; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c. LARD dull, 10¾c. on orders. HOGS and CATTLE unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—FLOUR quiet and weak; Double Extra Spring, $5 55@$5 65. WHEAT—Market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 28¾; No. 2 do., $1 26¾. OATS dull and declining; No. 2 at 49c. CORN dull and prices have declined; No. 2 Mixed, 52¾c. RYE dull and prices have declined; No. 1 at 81½c. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—90,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat. Lake FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 6c., to Oswego, 10½c.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 16c.@16¼c.; receipts, 420 bales; shipments, 590 bales. FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm. CORN—Demand good at full prices, at 73c. OATS—Demand light; holders firm at 64c.@65c. HAY dull at $18@$20. BRAN quiet but firm, at 25c.@26c. Mess PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. BACON—Small business; prices unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—TOBACCO active and higher; sales, 136 hhds. COTTON quiet but firm; Middling Uplands, 15¼c. FLOUR firm and in good demand; Extra Family, $6 50; GRAIN quiet but firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull; Mess PORK, $16 50; BACON, Bulk MEATS, LARD and HAMS, unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 88c.

ALBANY, May 27.—WHEAT quiet and dull. RYE dull and nominal. CORN neglected. BARLEY—No inquiry. OATS firmer; sales 2,700 bushels White Toledo, 69c. CATTLE market more active today, but the market is fully ¼c. ₱ lb. off from that of last week, though the quality is better.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 27.—COTTON strong; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 2,351 bales; gross, 2,763 bales; exports to Havre, 3,189 bales; to Bremen, 2,425 bales; to Malaga, 1,000 bales; to Liverpool, 21 bales; coastwise, 147 bales; sales, 4,200 bales; stock, 94,818 bales.

GALVESTON, May 27.—COTTON firm; good ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 1,168 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,709 bales; to the Continent, 1,211 bales; coastwise, 1,106 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 56,776 bales.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; Red Winter No. 1 at $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 42. CORN—High Mixed, 60c.; Low Mixed, 59c. OATS, 57c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 27.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 45c. RESIN steady at $2 15 for No. 2 and $6 for Extra Pale. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $3 25@$4 25.

NORFOLK, May 27.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 2,029 bales; exports coastwise, 750 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 3,774 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 27.—COTTON—Market firmer at 15¼c. for Liverpool and 15¾c. for New-York Middling; sales, 420 bales; receipts, 40 bales.

DETROIT, May 27.—WHEAT dull and declining; No. 1 at $1 46; Extra, $1 48. CORN dull; 59c. OATS scarce and firm, at 57c.

MOBILE, May 27.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 573 bales; exports, coastwise, 880 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 19,483 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 27.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 25 bales; exports coastwise, 74 bales; sales, 58 bales; stock, 1,253 bales.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 50 bales; gross, 52 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 1,215 bales.

BOSTON, May 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 195 bales; gross, 1,650 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 253 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 26,642 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 340 bales; no sales; stock, 13,405 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.

No Circuit calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
62—Hass vs. Feinholf.
66—Wambold vs. Wambold.
73—Schuster vs. Levy.
119—Roberts vs. Bright.
120—Rourke vs. McElvain.
143—The People ex rel. J. Lanehan vs. Carlton.
159—Levy vs. Emmons.
165—The Lippiatt Silver Plate & Eg. Co. vs. Belden et al.
167—Ahrens vs. Smith et al.
176—Reed vs. The U. S. F. & Co.
177—Lippiatt Silver Plate & Eng. Co. vs. Belden.
179—Atkins et al vs. Howland et al.
180—Morris vs. Shahan.
181—Rodman vs. Jones.
182—In re Nat. Mechanics' Banking Association.
183—Lachmeyer vs. Lachmeyer.
184—Geogoroski vs. Berozziger et al.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Both Parts adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5707—Rawson vs. Holland.
5952—King vs. Tully.
5945—Hoffman vs. Tristram.
5939—Neuenzahl vs. Michaels.
5648—Sampson vs. West.
6470—Allieg vs. Sampson.
5955—Castelland vs. Hagemeyer.
5956—Picket vs. The Empire Transportation Co.
5966—Curran vs. Kellogg.
5967—Whelp vs. Sturzkeber.
6181—Weed vs. Burt.
6278—Voorhees vs. Beardsley.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5750—Gorsch vs. Newmeyer.
5914—Water vs. Beville.
5912—Kimbark vs. Funk.
5989—Schneider vs. Rupel.
5570—Carroll vs. Erie Railway Co.
5971—Beinhauer vs. Conway.
5975—Dockstader vs. Wochmuth.
5977—Stowe vs. Winkens.
5979—Hall vs. Schiele.
5980—Cumming vs. Murray.
5981—Townsend vs. Dawson.
5983—McAdam vs. McVeany.
5990—Cozzens vs. Burlew.
5993—Hart vs. Nye.
5994—Hooley vs. Foster.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Werner; rape.
2—The People vs. Patrick Kelly and Joseph Heiman; burglary.
3—The People vs. Frederick Cartland; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. David Spear; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. George English and John Thomas; grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

1—The People vs. Walter Moffatt, James Woodruff; robbery.
2—The People vs. William Carlin; seduction.
3—The People vs. Joseph Rehtrell; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Henry W. Hughes; embezzlement.
5—The People vs. George Foster; buglary.
6—The People vs. Thomas Sullivan; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. John Murray; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Thomas Hardy; larceny from the person.
9—The People vs. Michael Tracy; petit larceny.
10—The People vs. Carl Alexander; petit larceny.
11—The People vs. Francois Perret; petit larceny.
12—The People vs. Peter Hollock; disorderly house.
13—The People vs. John Hughes; keeping a gaming house.
14—The People vs. George Hirsh; assault and battery.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S LEMONIZED SUGAR.—The only reliably wholesome substitute in making lemonade. It has stood the test for twenty-five years, and is just the thing for picnics and excursion parties. Sold by all first-class grocers. JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-street, New-York. Picnics supplied in bulk.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat,* should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	May 30	New-York	Hamburg.
China	May 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Dacian	May 31	New-York	Glasgow.
Wyoming	May 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	May 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	June 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	June 3	New-York	Bremen.
Oceanic	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	June 3	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	June 3	New-York	Havre.
City of London	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Ocean Queen	May 30	New-York	Aspinwall.
City of Merida	May 31	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Sherman	June 1	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 28.—*In steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Clark, infant and 3 children, C. Wertheimer, Mr. Bouser, J. E. Perkins, Mr. Williams, Miss Nooman, Judge O'Sullivan, E. T. Darby, T. Coyro, Mr. Fegicini, A. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. John Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Mellis, C. Argues, W. B. Morse, Mrs. Wilher, Mr. Tuttle, Mrs. Hobson, Mr. Gomer, Mr. Rassi, Rev. James Trenor, Mrs. Argues.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—J. E. Underwood and wife, E. H. Nichols, J. H. Gradale, Miss Lizzie Miller, Mrs. Beekman, Miss L. Beekman, W. Turner and wife, Miss A. Warswick, Mrs. Skidmore and child, Mrs. J. T. Warswick, Mrs. H. W. Boifeuillet and 2 children, D. Donovan, E. Spencer, G. W. Keely and wife, Mrs. A. Bundy, Mrs. G. C. Spiegel and child, Miss Cassie Precht, J. A. Sullivan, W. Vail and wife, Mrs. J. W. Vail, Miss E. Howe, Mrs. M. Stone, C. A. Norton and wife, F. Jones, P. Jones, W. Jones, Geo. Miller, J. Kubeitahek, D. F. Richards, E. Muhlback, Jno. Sherlock, S. C. McCorkle, H. M. Delnus, W. E. McClintock, A. Goebel, Jno. Wolburn, W. H. Sterns, W. Conery, A. Durkee, and 12 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:32 | Sun sets......7:23 | Moon sets....1:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:55 | Gov. Island..3:44 | Hell Gate....5:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 28.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston May 18, via Key West 24th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. May 21, lat. 25 18 N., lon. 85 30 W., passed schr. J. F. Farland, bound E.; 24th, lat. 33 16, lon. 76 50, passed ship Flying Spur, bound E.; same day, lat. 34 12, lon. 75 52, passed brig Aquidnick, (of Newport,) from Matanzas for New-York; 28th, off Barnegat, passed schr. F. Edward, bound N. Bark Phono, left Key West May 23, in ballast, for Cuba.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans 20th, and the Bar 21st, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 26th, 10 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steam-ship Georgia, hence, for Charleston; same date, at 6 P. M., 100 miles N. of Hatteras, steam-ship Morro Castle, do., for Havana; at 7 P. M., steam-ship Herman Livingston, do., for Savannah.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah May 25, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. May 27, 1½ P. M., lat. 37 35 N., lon. 74 45 W., exchanged signals with schr. Anna E. Campbell, steering N.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Sowerby, Liverpool May 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 371 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Hoboken Consolidation Co.—vessel to Master.

Ship Asiana, (of St. John, N. B.,) Selkirk, London 50 ds., with mdse. to S. L. Merchants & Co.

Ship Minnehaha, (Br.,) McGrath, Londonderry 34 ds., with pig-iron and 241 passengers to G. & J. Knox & Co.

Ship Pleiades, (of London,) Pierce, Calcutta Jan. 27, and Sand Heads 30th, with mdse. to Nesmith & Son—vessel to H. Sweetland & Co.

Ship Kildonan, (of Glasgow,) De Louie, Manila Jan. 28, with mdse. to Youngs, Smith & Co. April 28, lat. 1 53 S., lon. 26 02, passed ship Siam, (Br.,) from Newport, Eng., for Bushire.

Bark Guiona, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Harnell, Antwerp via Flushing 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Sarah Sloan, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sloan, Montevideo 63 ds., with hides and wool to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. May 4, lat. 06, 45, lon. 44, Jas. Thorp, a seaman, native of St. Helena, fell overboard and was lost; hove the ship to and lowered a boat, but was filled; ship going about 9½ miles per hour.

Bark J. Cummings, (Br.,) Hookway, Cay Frances 13 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had light winds and calms; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Alice Tainter, (Br.,) Tosberg, Rio Janeiro 41 ds., with coffee to Pendergast, Bros. & Co. Crossed the Equator May 3. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Ottawa, (Russ.) Roke, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way. Had fine weather; been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Attilla, (Aust.,) Babarovich, Gibraltar 38 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Caprera, (of Stockton,) Hichborn, Caibarien, 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Willie, (of Prince Edward's Island,) McDonald, St. Jago, 20 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Annie, (of St. John, N. B.,) McDonald, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar to Platt, Jewett & Co.

Brig J. H. Crowley, Crowley, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig H. Means, Staples, Boston.

Schr. P. F. Hart, (of St. George, Me.,) Hart, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E. S. E. clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 28.—Arr. yesterday, barks George H. Jenkins, Shields; Nannie T. Bell, Matanzas; Panola, New-Orleans; brig Anna Barker, Cienfuegos; schr. Carrie Melvin, Pensacola.

Arr. today, ships Mount Washington, Calcutta; Abbotsford, Liverpool; bark Brunswick, Cadiz; brigs Western Star, Algoa Bay; M. E. Thompson, Cienfuegos; L. C. Madeiro, New-Orleans; schr. Telegraph, Port Antonio. Also, barks George T. Kemp, Algoa Bay; Talavera, New-Orleans; brig Waltham, Wilmington.

CHARLESTON, May 28.—Arr. bark Intimes, Savannah. Sld. brig Sebastian, Barcelona.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 27.—Arr. schrs. Connecticut, Port Johnson, for Boston; Christopher Loeser and R. H. Shannon, Philadelphia, for Boston; C. L. Vandervoort, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; Onward, New-York, for Belfast; S. J. Lindsey, New-York, for Salem; Paran, East Machias, for Newport; Thomas G. Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia; Alexandria, Jonesport, for New-York; Rescue, Windsor, N. S., for do.; C. S. Dyer, Franklin, for do.

Sld. all above except Connecticut.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Arr. steamer Colorado, from Panama.

SAVANNAH, May 28.—Arr. steamer Herman Livingston, New-York; schr. Hattie.

Spoken.

March 8, off Cape of Good Hope, spoke ship Mary Warren, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Philadelphia.

May 14, lat. 42 14, lon. 62 16, spoke bark H. J. Smith, from Messina for Philadelphia.

May 26, lat. 37 50, lon. 74 10, brig Carrie Bertha, (of Fall River,) bound S.

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